

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVII.—NUMBER 25.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1882.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

## HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

17 and 19 MAIDEN LANE, - - - - - NEW YORK, U. S. A.

LEE DETACHABLE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

GOVERNMENT  
CONTRACTORS.



Cable Address:  
HARTLEY NEW YORK

WAR MATERIAL.

REMINGTON BREECH-LOADING

RIFLES AND CARBINES,

CARTRIDGES, REVOLVERS,

GATLING GUNS, ETC.

AMMUNITION FOR GATLING

AND OTHER MACHINE GUNS.

THE REMINGTON ARMS CO., THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., THE GATLING GUN CO.



MAGAZINE.

EXPORT  
AGENTS FOR

LEE MAGAZINE RIFLES,

AND CARBINES, AS ADOPTED

BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

AFTER THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE

TESTS AND IN COMPETITION

WITH ALL THE NOTED

MAKERS OF EUROPE.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.



.45-70 GOV'T SOLID HEAD

## AMMUNITION.



.43 SPANISH

Cartridges, Shells and Bullets for all Sporting and Military Arms, Paper and Brass Shot Shells  
Wads, Primers, Caps, Etc.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM, EXPORT AGENTS, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,

1503 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

21 Rue Royale. Paris: 49 Parliament Street, London 8 Moika. St. Petersburg

MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT ARTILLERY,  
AND HOWELL AUTOMOBILE TORPEDOES.

Designs and estimates furnished for the complete armament of vessels. Full batteries for naval and auxiliary ships furnished and mounted in place at short notice. Complete batteries and equipments furnished for Mountain and Field Artillery. Designs, estimates, and material furnished for the protection of harbors and channels by mines, torpedoes, artillery, and floating obstructions. Yacht guns and ammunition of standard Hotchkiss material.



THE DRIGGS ORDNANCE CO.

700 14th ST., WASHINGTON.

The Driggs-Schroeder Ordnance Co. Limited.  
24 AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON.

Rapid Fire Guns of all calibres. Recoil and non-recoil mounts. Light Guns for Yachts.  
AMMUNITION OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

J. H. WILSON,

928 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, CAPS, EMBROIDERIES, AND  
EVERYTHING FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE SOLDIER.  
Sole Agent for McKee's Cartridge Box, Merriam's  
Knapsacks and Daggett's Tent-Pins.

JOHN PATTERSON & CO.,

TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 25 and 27 West 26th Street.

NEW YORK,

Successors to HOWARD ACKERMAN.

UNIFORMS.

Publication Office 240 Broadway, N. Y.

### PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, is expected home from Europe early in June.

MAJOR-GENERAL CROOK, U. S. A., is hunting with a party of Chicago friends in the Indian Territory.

LIEUTENANT W. E. P. FRENCH, 3d U. S. Infantry, is east from Fort Snelling, Minn., on a six weeks leave.

MAJOR ISAAC ARNOLD, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was a visitor to Bowling Green, Ky., this week.

COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was a visitor to Washington this week on Board duty.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS RIDGWAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday, on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT F. H. ALBRIGHT, 9th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. S. BIDDLE, Jr., 13th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Guthrie, I. T., from a trip to Oklahoma City.

MAJOR HENRY CARROLL, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has now got comfortably settled at his new post, Fort Custer, Montana.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., visited old friends at Fort Warren, Mass., this week.

MAJOR HENRY McELDERY, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., now goes to West Point.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SOHOFIELD, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from a short visit to New York.

LIEUTENANT C. P. RUSS, 11th U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week on a short leave.

CAPTAIN C. E. NORDSTROM, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting in Washington on leave, will shortly rejoin his troop at Fort Grant, Arizona.

CAPTAIN J. H. SMITH, 19th U. S. Infantry, with his company, D., will take part in the great military parade in New Orleans on Monday next.

LIEUTENANT FRED. WHEELER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who is visiting friends at 381 Dearborn St., Chicago, has had his sick leave extended three months.

LIEUTENANT P. M. B. TRAVIS, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has been recruiting for his regiment at Albion, N. Y., has had fair success. He has returned to Madison Bks.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at and resumed command of Fort Ontario, N. Y., early in the week, after a short leave spent in New York City.

HOSPITAL STEWARD THOMAS HILL, U. S. A., recently ordered to Fort Riley, Kas., goes there for the third time during his twenty years of service as an hospital steward.

LIEUTENANT MAURY NICHOLS, 16th U. S. Infantry, whose father recently died, has terminated his studies at Willets Point, and will shortly join his company at Fort Douglas, Utah.

MRS. PHILIP READE, wife of Capt. Reade, E. S. Army, of Gen. Crook's staff, was described at a recent ball given at Chicago, as "the centre of attraction in the group of Army ladies."

MRS. N. S. LINCOLN, of Washington, gave a handsome tea Feb. 10 in honor of Mrs. Winthrop, wife of Col. Winthrop, U. S. Army, of West Point. She was assisted in receiving by her guest of honor and other ladies.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort McPherson, Ga., arrived in Washington early in the week to attend the session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which he is a member.

A KANSAS CITY despatch says: "Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, of Arctic exploration fame, arrived Feb. 6 with nine Torahumari, natives of the Sierra Madre Mountains, of Mexico, whom he has just brought to this country."

GENERAL R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., gave in St. Paul, Feb. 6, the first of a series of lectures for the benefit of the junior department of Young Men's Christian Association. The subject of the lecture was "War Recollections."

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., retired, living at Beloit, Wis., contributes to the *U. S. Army Visitor* some interesting reminiscences, dating back to 1831, when he commenced his labors in the U. S. Army at Fort Brady, Mich.

LIEUTENANT THOS. RIDGWAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married at Garden City, Long Island, Feb. 12, to Miss Ruth Starbuck Bunker, daughter of Matthew Bunker, Esq., Dean Cox, of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, officiated. After a short tour, the married couple will go to Fort Hamilton.

The Topeka *Daily Capital* bestows high praise upon Chaplain J. D. Parker, U. S. A., for devising a course of lectures at Fort Riley, for the benefit of the enlisted men. Among the lecturers are Mr. D. E. Scott, the Rev. J. B. Tuttle, President Fairchild, and Professor Olin, of the Agricultural College, and Col. T. S. Case, of Kansas City.

MAJOR F. M. COXE, paymaster, U. S. A., of San Francisco, relates in a vivid manner to the *Alta California*, his recent experiences of 14 days in the snow at Truckee, and complaints of the neglect and indifference of the railroad officials, saying: "During all our stay at Truckee, the station agent never came near the train, or showed any interest in our welfare. When complaints were made to him he showed a sublime indifference."

COLONEL FRANCISCO DE P. SECADA is Minister of War in the new Peruvian Cabinet.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BUSH, 11th U. S. Inf., visited friends in New York City this week.

QUARTERMASTER W. P. EVANS, 19th U. S. Infantry, is visiting relatives in his native State, Wisconsin.

MAJOR L. Y. LORING, Surgeon, U. S. A., who is at San Diego, Cal., has had his sick leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT A. M. HUNTER, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Barrancas, is visiting friends in New Orleans.

QUARTERMASTER F. W. KINGSBURY, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Walla Walla for the East on a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT G. J. GODFREY, 12th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Sully, South Dakota.

1ST LIEUTENANT O. B. WARWICK, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been spending a week at Fort Davis, Texas, as a member of a General Court.

GENERAL T. J. WOOD, U. S. A., of Dayton, Ohio, visited New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Westminster Hotel.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WINDOM visited Major-Gen. Howard at Governor's Island on Thursday. A salute was fired in his honor.

LIEUTENANT E. J. SPENCER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., now on leave, is engaged with the Edison Electric Company of New York City.

LIEUTENANT EGGLESTON, 10th Cav., by a fire which broke out in his tent at San Carlos, Ariz., Jan. 31, lost all his clothing, books and papers.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. ERSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week making an inspection of the canteens at the forts in the harbor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. A. COCHRAN, 21 U. S. Infantry, on leave at St. Augustine, Fla., is expected at Fort Davis, Texas, early in March.

MAJOR HENRY R. TILTON, Surgeon, U. S. A., now at West Point, will spend March and part of April on leave and then join at Fort Wayne, Detroit.

The N. Y. *Herald* says: "The Elder Weller's most famous doctrine has been adopted by the West Point Military Reservation, viz: 'Beware of widows.'"

Recent advices from Santa Fe are to the effect that Col. Douglass, 10th U. S. Infantry, is able to move about his room and his complete recovery is expected.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, now in Madrid, Spain, is expected home towards the end of March to join his battery at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. GARDNER, 9th U. S. Cavalry, bids good-bye to friends at Fort Du Chene, Utah, for a tour of recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Wyo.

CAPTAIN A. C. TAYLOR, 21 U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Taylor left Fort Warren, Mass., on Tuesday on a short leave connected with the recent death of his infant daughter.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., and Major John I. Rodgers, of his staff, were expected in Washington this week, to confer with the Board on Ordnance and Fortification.

CAPTAIN C. P. MILLER, A. Q. M., returned last week to Fort Sheridan from a trip to Denver, Fort Riley, Atlanta, etc., inspecting the new buildings being constructed there.

At West Point, Feb. 7, while the cadets were practicing with revolvers in the riding academy, a bullet struck the iron figure of a man used as a target. The ball glanced off and entered the body of a soldier, Sergt. O'Maher, who was but slightly wounded, as a button on his trousers broke the force of the missile.

The many friends of Col. R. I. Dodge will be glad to learn of the success upon the stage of his son, Frederick Paulding. He is engaged for this season by Mr. Joseph Jefferson as a member of the Jefferson-Florence Comedy Co., and is playing as leading man to the distinguished stars, Jefferson, Florence and Mrs. John Drew.

The Princess Beatrice has effected a reconciliation between Queen Victoria and Prince Henry of Battenberg. It is understood that the latter has promised to give up cigarettes and beer, and has sworn to wear Scotch kilts when called upon without grumbling. He has further intimated that he will read the Queen's books.

COLONEL G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON sends out from Tacoma, W. T., two of his poems, published as leaflets. One is called "The Old Homestead Gate" and the other "In Memoriam." The last is dedicated to the "Grand Army of the Republic, the dead who rest, and those who still await the final call," and was read before the G. A. R. Post and citizens of Tacoma.

GENERALS SHERMAN and Howard, and Rear Admiral Braine and a host of other notables attended the dinner given in New York City February 12 by Lafayette Camp 140, Sons of Veterans, in honor of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The Hon. A. W. Tenney responded to the toast "Abraham Lincoln," Gen. Sherman to "Our Country," and Gen. Howard to "The Army and Navy."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is authority for the statement that recently a young Allentown man, serving as a private in the Regular Army, wrote home from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., that many people in civil life would be glad to sit down to such meals as he is getting to eat. He says there are in the ranks many persons whom he is proud to call his friends. "There is," he adds, "a very large library connected with our troop, and we get all the best Eastern dailies." This account, says the *Inquirer*, does not accord with the gloomy descriptions of the life of a private soldier in the Army printed in Eastern papers. Really, the only way for a newspaper writer to learn the facts about Army life is to enlist.

LIEUTENANT R. R. STEVENS, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., and visiting friends at 1604 19th street, Washington, D. C., has had his sick leave extended two months.

The Vancouver *Independent* of Feb. 5 says: "Lt. J. E. Runole, 1st Art., was at the barracks during the week.... Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., is on a visit to Spokane Falls, where he has large property interests.... Among the officers here on Court-martial duty are Lt. Col. Mears and Capt. Coates, 4th Inf.; Maj. Jackson and Rafferty, 2d Cav.... Capt. C. W. Rawolle, 2d Cav., and bride, were tendered a reception at Fort Walla Walla last week."

The N. Y. *Times* says: "The friends of Col. Rodney Smith, the senior colonel of the Pay Department of the Army, are much encouraged as to the Colonel's prospects of promotion to succeed Paymaster-General Rochester, on the latter's retirement Saturday, by a statement made by President Harrison to an officer of high rank that other things being equal the appointment ought to go to the senior officer. This statement would seem to indicate that the claim that Lieut. Col. Terrell had been promised the place was a little premature, and it may be that the protests that have been received at the White House and the War Department against the appointment of a junior officer simply because he is a personal friend of the President will have the effect of putting him out of the race entirely and giving the place to Col. Smith."

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., in an exhaustive report of the operations, etc., of the canteen at Fort Sidney, Neb., says: "I should be unjust to myself if I did not acknowledge my obligations to certain officers for many valuable recommendations and suggestions. Major Evan Miles, by his zealous co-operation and faithful and intelligent administration of the affairs of the 21st Inf. canteen, deserves perhaps a larger share of credit than any other officer for making a great success of what was at first an experiment. Capt. Geo. M. Downey, Wm. H. Boyle, E. W. Stone, F. H. E. Erstein, J. W. Duncan, Daniel Cornman, and Lieut. C. A. Williams have at various times had charge of the canteen, and have contributed largely to its efficiency and usefulness. The report submitted of the operations of the canteen for the last six months has been prepared by Capt. Stone, whose accurate business habits and knowledge of details peculiarly qualify him for this duty."

COMMANDER R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City, on Thursday.

REAR ADMIRAL L. A. KIMBERLY, U. S. N., who recently arrived from Asia, is at his home in Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR N. L. BATES, U. S. N., will succeed the late Medical Director Hudson at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT PLATT, U. S. N., and Captain Percival Pope, U. S. M. C., are recent additions to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. H. STOCKTON, Commander F. A. Cook, and P. A. Paymr. J. N. Speel registered at the Navy Department during the present week.

P. A. ENGINEER J. W. GARDNER, U. S. N., delivered Feb. 11 a lecture on "A Trip Around the World," before the Young Men's Christian Association of Worcester, Mass.

COMMANDER DENNIS W. MULLAN, U. S. N., is to be presented by the State of Maryland with a gold watch in recognition of gallant conduct at Samoa when the *Vandalia* and *Trenton* were lost.

The statement that Rear Admiral S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. N., lost a leg at Malvern Hill, James River, in 1862, so generally set forth by the press in recent obituaries of the distinguished officer, is incorrect.

ASSISTANT SURGEON OLIVER D. NORTON, U. S. N., was married Feb. 12 to Miss Jean Hartley Cowdrey, daughter of the late N. A. Cowdrey. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson.

The Massachusetts Humane Society has awarded a gold medal to Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. Navy, late of the *Trenton*, for extraordinary courage and bravery displayed in the rescue of 140 of the officers and crew of the *Vandalia* at Apia, Samoa, March 16, 1889.

MUCH sorrow is expressed for Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., who lost their young daughter at Omaha recently. Lieut. and Mrs. Bull had returned from Japan and were coming East overland, but had to leave the train at Omaha, owing to the illness of their child, and were detained there for three weeks. The funeral took place at Detroit, where Lieut. and Mrs. Bull now are.

CAPTAIN THOS. F. TOBIN, Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, gave a delightful dinner at the Peabody Hotel Feb. 7, in honor of Admiral Harmony, U. S. Navy, and wife. As chairman of the Lighthouse Board, the admiral is now on a tour of inspection of the Mississippi River. After coffee had been served, and at the instance of the host, Judge Hammond proposed the health of Admiral and Mrs. Harmony in a very graceful manner, which the admiral acknowledged.—*Memphis Appeal*.

REAR ADMIRAL LEWIS A. KIMBERLY, U. S. N., may feel proud of the reception which was tendered him by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, says the *Call*. Such is the esteem in which the admiral is held by the citizens generally that the room was crowded to its full capacity. Among those present were Gen. N. A. Miles and staff, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Maj. Francis L. Town, Chaplain Dunham, Col. Wm. M. Graham, Maj. John I. Rodgers, Thos. McGregor and Wm. L. Haskin, Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, Capt. F. E. Pierce and John J. O'Connell, and many others of the Army and Navy. An engrossed copy of the testimonial of the Chamber of Commerce was presented to the admiral, inclosed in a morocco covering, with the inscription "From the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, to Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, U. S. N."



Mrs. DELIA PARNELL, the daughter of the late Commodore Stewart, U. S. N., and mother of the Irish leader in the British Parliament, is an applicant before Congress for a pension of \$1,200 a year. The Governor of New Jersey approves her application.

The second of this winter's series of lectures of the Seawanna Corinthian Yacht Club was delivered Saturday, Feb. 8, at 8.30 p. m., at the club house, No. 7 East 33d street, by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., the subject being "The Samoan Hurricane of March, 1889." Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Cheney, U. S. N., introduced the lecturer as an officer of the flagship *Trenton*, one of the vessels lost during the gale. Lieut. Brown's discourse was exceedingly interesting, and was delivered in a bright and chatty way, with bits of humor interjected at times. Charts, diagrams, photographs, log books and scrap books were at hand to illustrate and explain the subject. Admiral Braine and several other naval officers were among the invited guests. The next lecture will be given by Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., March 15, on the subject of "Tides."

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, U. S. N., entertained the Medical Society of the State of New York at the annual banquet given during their 84th annual session at Albany, with some instructive as well as amusing remarks concerning the medical corps of the Navy. He expressed the obligations he and his brethren of the Navy were under to the Society for the active part taken by them in sustaining the dignity of their profession "when, in the scandalous times of twenty years ago, a certain regime began the remodeling of our Navy by reducing its staff to such a subordinate position that its members could have neither power nor influence, and, by an arbitrary edict—a deed of sudden violence—the officers of the medical corps were abused in rank and from positions faithfully earned amid the hazards of a great war, during which a larger percentage of their numbers succumbed than of those in any other branch of the service." Dr. Bloodgood corrected the impression that the Navy was an undesirable place for graduates of medical colleges, and gave amusing examples of the intelligence and attainments of some of the applicants for appointment, as developed by their examinations.

A GOOD story told on Surg. Ruth, U. S. Navy, is to the effect that upon a recent visit to New York to attend a ball his journey as far as Philadelphia was made in company with a very charming young lady of this city, who was going over to the Quaker City to attend an 8 o'clock wedding at which she was to assist in the important capacity of bridesmaid. So engrossed were the two in their conversation that neither noticed, when parting at the Quaker City, that an exchange of baggage had been effected. Serene in the consciousness of having made himself charming, Dr. Ruth drove leisurely up to the hotel at which he usually stays while in New York. Scarcely had he reached his room before a hurried rapping at the door announced a bell boy with a telegram from his late companion, who stated that an undesirable exchange of baggage had been effected, and requesting the return of her capacious portmanteau without loss of time, as the wedding was to take place at 8. Dazed by the contents of the telegram, Dr. Ruth hastily unstrapped the portmanteau only to find that in place of his precious dress suit and patent leathers there lay a filmy white gown of satin and lace, together with long white gloves and dainty satin slippers. The bewildered man was recalled from the depths of his despairing wonderment by the ill-suppressed tittering of the bellboy. Hastily closing and re-straping the baggage, the doctor, who realized what delay meant at such an important juncture, made the best of the situation by dispatching the portmanteau back to Philadelphia in charge of a special messenger, and then sorrowfully made his way to a tailor, where he was compelled to purchase a complete outfit to replace the one which was in Philadelphia, and could not be made available before the next morning.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

CHAPLAIN PHOTIUS FISK, U. S. N., who died at Boston Feb. 7 had a remarkable history. In 1814, during a visitation of the plague to Smyrna, a little Greek boy was found crying in the street for his parents by American missionaries, who took pity on him and sent him to this country, changing his name from Kavassales to Fisk in honor of one of his benefactors, and prefixing the biblical Photius as a given name. The lad was educated first in Salem. Later he studied under Lyman Beecher, in Litchfield, Conn.; at Auburn, N. Y., Amherst and New Haven, finally being ordained as a Congregationalist clergyman. In March, 1842, President Adams appointed him a chaplain in the Navy, and he served until July 13, 1864, when he was placed on the retired list. He was 82 years old and was never married.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ADRIAN HUDSON, U. S. N., died at Mare Island, Cal., his post of duty, Feb. 7, 1890, of pneumonia. He was born in Canada and entered the Navy as assistant surgeon July 30, 1861, and rendered efficient service during the war. In 1865 he was commissioned surgeon, medical inspector in 1880, and medical director July 10, 1888. In October of that year he was assigned to duty at Mare Island. He had many years of sea service to his credit, and was in all respects an efficient officer.

REFERRING to the late John Hamilton Markley, first lieutenant and brevet captain U. S. Army, whose death Jan. 18, 1890, we announced in JOURNAL of Jan. 21, a friend of the deceased, after recounting his gallant services during the war, says: "Preferring more active duty than the restraint attached to a soldier in time of peace afforded him, he re-

signed Jan. 11, 1866, and entered the service of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company as superintendent of the West Jersey Express, and continued in said service after its consolidation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for some years. About ten years ago he accepted a position as passenger agent of the last named company, with headquarters in Boston, and representing the New England States. In this position he remained up to the time of his demise. His remains were brought to Hattboro, and, amidst his sorrowing friends, were laid in their last resting place, under the tender care of Lieut. John H. Fisher Post, G. A. R. Upon Lieut. Markley's resignation from the Army being accepted, a testimonial signed by all the officers of his regiment (2d U. S. Inf.), was presented to him, which concluded by saying: "You leave us carrying with you scars received in battling for your country's life and honor, and with the scars you also take the sincere good wishes of your brother officers of the 'Old Second.'"

COLONEL ISAAC W. PATTON, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, who died in that city Feb. 8, was a grandson of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution. He was appointed a lieutenant of the 10th Infantry by President Polk in 1847; transferred to the 3d Artillery in 1848 and served gallantly in the Mexican war. Resigning his commission in 1855 he moved to Louisiana and engaged in planting. He served in the Confederate Army. He was sheriff of the Criminal Court, adjutant-general of the State in 1877, and the following year was chosen mayor of New Orleans, serving two years.

ROBERT TANSILL, who died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 5, was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the Marine Corps in 1840; promoted 1st lieutenant in 1847, and for his gallantry in the defence of Guaymas during the Mexican war received the brevet of captain. He was promoted captain in 1858, and was dismissed in 1861, having joined the Confederate Army, in which he attained the grade of colonel.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. FOSTER, a volunteer soldier during the war, died in New York City Feb. 10. He was a prominent lawyer, but of latter years had become isolated from his friends on account of mental hallucinations, the result of irregular habits.

SERGEANTS JAMES HUGHES and G. W. Rivers, U. S. A., both retired, died Jan. 31, the former at Leavenworth and the latter at San Antonio.

MRS. WILSON HOBBS, mother of Paymr. I. Goodwin Hobbs, U. S. N., died at North Berwick, Me., Feb. 6, in the 85th year of her age.

GENERAL MANUEL DE SALAMANCA, Captain-General of Cuba, a distinguished officer of the Spanish Army, died at Havana, Feb. 6.

MRS. SCHREINER, wife of Capt. Herman Schreiner, U. S. Army, retired, died at Salisbury, Pa., Feb. 5.

#### PARTIALITY IN LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your last issue you stated that a petition was about to be presented to Congress to give enlisted men in the Navy the same privilege as that granted in a retirement act for the Army now before that body.

It seems strange that it should be necessary for the men who served their country in the naval service to ask for justice by petition. It would not be if it were not for the partiality of Congress to the Army, and to justify this assertion I will quote a few facts.

Firstly. An act passed Congress in 1886 to place enlisted men in the Army on the retired list after 30 years' service, on 75 per cent. of their pay, but the Navy is to this day without that privilege. A bill was introduced this session to amend the Army bill and to allow soldiers who had served one year and upwards during the War of the Rebellion to be retired after 20 years' service, but no mention of the sailor.

Secondly. In 1861, '62, '63, and up to July 1, 1864, men enlisting in the Army got a bounty of from \$100 to \$300, but the sailor did not get a cent. The consequence was that many seafaring men entered the Army, and this so crippled the Government for sailors that Congress had to grant permission for the transfer from the Army of sailors to the Navy on their request for such transfer, and after July 1, 1864 (near the end of the war), authorized a bounty to sailors, but the fact remains that the brave men who served under Farragut and Porter did not get bounty. So much for the partiality to enlisted men.

Now, it will scarcely be credited by those outside of the Service that any partiality would be shown the Army in the pay of the officers over that of the Navy, but it is well known to those in both Services.

The officers of the two Services were given assimilated rank, and to every fair-minded man that should mean the same pay and allowances. Take the pay of a commander in the Navy and compare with the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel in the Army, or that of a lieutenant commander in the Navy with that of a major in the Army (with whom they assimilate in rank). When it is borne in mind that a commander and frequently a lieutenant commander are placed in command of vessels ordered on foreign stations, and for the credit of the nation have frequently to entertain officials abroad, besides having to support their families in the United States, fairness would give them equal pay with the Army, and it would not be injustice if they got an allowance for the additional expense their rank, when in command, entails. They have asked the present Congress for justice, and having no ex-naval officer as Representative or Senator to look after their interests, while the Army has its ex-generals, colonels, majors, etc., have tried to get this justice by combining together. How have their efforts been met? Senator Chandler can answer.

As my rating will show, I have no personal interest in the matter of the pay of a naval officer, but I have had the honor to be under their control for a great many years, and I defy the Army to produce gentlemen more patriotic, honorable and vigilant in performance of duty.

As it is the object of this communication to ask that impartiality be shown the Navy, forward and

aff, with their comrades serving in the other branch of the Government service, I trust you may think it worthy of publication.

Your obedient servant,  
SHIP'S WRITER, U. S. N.

#### PROMOTION AND REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

TO MAKE the Army efficient there should be a constant flow of promotion. To us it seems that this result can best be accomplished by the immediate retirement of all disabled officers, and an unlimited retired list thereafter. Lineal promotion will not accomplish this object, for promotion would be no more rapid with it than without under the regimental system. It is questionable whether it would prove to be as good as the present system. No one supposes for a moment that the officers of the 7th Cavalry who survived the action on the Little Big Horn in 1876, and who were promoted in consequence, would have felt that justice had been done if others, who were not even in the field at the time, had been appointed to the vacancies created by the massacre.

The case of the officers of the 4th Art. in the Modoc war in 1873, might also be cited. These actions may be said to have occurred in "time of peace," which makes our argument all the more forcible; for if such things occur at all in time of peace, how often must similar ones occur in actual war?

We might refer to *esprit de corps*, which is a large element for consideration, and one which every soldier should possess to a large degree, as it will often furnish an incentive for actions that otherwise would not be attempted.

Commissioning officers in the arm to which they belong, and not in the regiment, would be rancorous to discipline. The doors to favoritism would be thrown wide open, whereas now a few of them are closed. It would eventually relegate to some out-of-the-way place, there to be forgotten, some excellent and meritorious officers who have no influence and who may incur the dislike of their superiors.

To be plain: The authorities outside of the President would have almost as much power as he now has, and more than they should ever be allowed to have.

There are a host of bills affecting the Army before Congress, but the only ones of any real consequence to the line of the Army are the Artillery Reorganization bill, the Infantry Three Battalion bill, and the bill for the immediate retirement of disabled officers. These should all be passed. The promotions that would result from the passage of the two first should be made lineally till all vacancies above the grade of 2d lieutenant are filled, after which promotions should be made regimentally as at present; or, as the two bills in question would be likely to pass at the same time, all vacancies could best be filled from the relative list, without regard to arm—promotions afterward to be made as at present.

We do not believe in (as proposed) filling up the vacancies in the artillery junior grades by transferring officers from the other arms. The other arms need the services of their young officers quite as much as the artillery.

We will say here, that we see no reason why appointments from the ranks and civil life should not be made in the artillery arm quite as often, when there are vacancies, as in the other arms. The distinctions now made in this respect are unnecessary, and work, so far as our observation goes, to the injury of the Service.

The bills for the increase of the pay of non-commissioned officers and for the retirement of enlisted men after 25 years' service, ought to be among the first to be passed.

#### NINETEEN YEARS' SERVICE.

#### MILITARY CASTE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the numerous discussions now going on, the cause given for desertion is the low caste of the enlisted man. The question is who makes this caste? The man himself. When citizens see that the enlisted man deports himself as a gentleman he will be treated as a gentleman. But when his entrance into a town is signalled by a debauch or company kept with low women, his caste is not expected to be elevated. It is absurd to say the enlisted man is in the same caste with the officer. The former does not want this condition himself, and it is this very difference which makes the position of an officer to be looked up to. We are striving to draw a line between the non-commissioned officers and privates, and some, according to a recent article in the *Military Service Journal* by a colonel, are trying to bring the private or enlisted man on an equality with the officer. God never intended that there should be an equality, nor will there be any more in the Army than in civil life. You might just as well claim that your butcher, or baker, or as free to your table as an enlisted man, but it won't be accepted by the general public. I know an officer of high rank who prefers the company of packers on a scout to that of officers; but has this elevated the packer?

I agree with the officer who declined to dine with the enlisted man—he appreciated the dignity of his office—and those who dined with those enlisted men as referred to in the article in the *Military Service Journal*, might have been pleased in the evening by seeing these same men flirting with their cook or waitress in the kitchen. *Chacun a son gout*, but this should not be the taste of an officer and a gentleman. It is all nonsense to talk of eliminating caste in the Army or society, and the officer who adheres most closely to the requirements of caste will be the man who does most for the soldier, and to whom the soldier looks most up to for example and precept. McClellan, Thomas, Meade, Buford and others I might mention, had the love and respect of their men, but I doubt if they claimed an equality of all; and C. F. Smith, the model soldier, would turn in his grave at the idea. When caste becomes equal, then does ambition, and with both an equality which leads to the shoulder-strap, and then, not till then, when this position has been gained, that of an officer, can any comparison be drawn between the caste of an officer and an enlisted man. They are as different as black and white, and God so intended.



## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Secretary of War.*

## CONFIRMATIONS—FEB. 12, 1890.

The following nominations by the President were confirmed by the Senate yesterday:

1st Lieut. O. M. Lissak, 4th Art., to be 1st lieutenant of the Ordnance Department.  
2d Lieut. E. B. Babbitt, 5th Art., to be 1st lieutenant.

## NOMINATIONS—FEB. 11, 1890.

## Medical Department

Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel, Feb. 9, 1890, vice Andrew K. Smith, retired from active service.

Major Dallas Bache, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 9, 1890, vice Joseph R. Smith, promoted.

Capt. Philip F. Harvey, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, Feb. 9, 1890, vice Bache, promoted.

## Eighth Cavalry.

1st Lieut. James R. Hickey, to be captain, Jan. 20, 1890, vice Williams, deceased.

2d Lieut. Wm. F. Flynn, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1890, vice Hickey, promoted.

## Sixth Infantry.

2d Lieut. Chas. G. Morton, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1890, vice Torrey, appointed regimental quartermaster.

## G. O. 11, H. Q. A., Feb. 7, 1890.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 1856, 1857, and 1858 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

1856. Whenever, in the opinion of commanding officers, the condition of any of the colors (national or regimental), standards, and guidons in the possession of regiments, the Engineer Battalion, troops of cavalry, and light batteries has become such as to require the issue of new ones, a board of survey shall be appointed to report to the Secretary of War their condition and make recommendations as to the necessity of furnishing new colors, standards, or guidons. If the colors, standards, or guidons have become worn, faded, or injured by legitimate exposure incident to campaigns, battles, or long-continued service, their value is enhanced to the organization which bears them; but if the injuries are such that they cannot be carried without being repaired, application to have them placed in a serviceable condition should be made to the Quartermaster-General.

1857. Upon receipt of new colors, standards, or guidons by the respective regiments, Engineer Battalion, light batteries, and troops of cavalry, commanding officers will cause those condemned to be suitably labelled and sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army for preservation and safe keeping.

1858. The names of battles in which regiments, the Engineer Battalion, light batteries and troops of cavalry shall have borne a meritorious part will be engraved upon silver rings, which will be fastened on the staves of the colors, guidons, or standards.

The portion of a regiment which must be engaged to entitle it to have these marks of honor engraved is that number of companies which, by tactics and regulations, is entitled, as a battalion, to carry the colors of the regiment. The inscription for the guidons of artillery and cavalry are not to include the honors to which the regiment is entitled, but those won separately by them when detached.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1855 of the Regulations is hereby revoked, and the following will be substituted for said paragraph:

1855. The regimental colors of the regiments of artillery and infantry, and the Battalion of Engineers, will be carried with the troops only on occasions of ceremony in which the headquarters of the regiment or of the Battalion of Engineers participate; on other occasions these colors will be left in proper custody at the station prescribed in orders for the headquarters to which they belong.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

## G. O. 12, H. Q. A., Feb. 7, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Under the provisions of section 1165, Revised Statutes, the following ordnance depots have been established by the Chief of Ordnance for the supply of the troops serving in the geographical military departments in which they are severally located:

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for the Department of Dakota.

At Omaha, Nebraska, for the Department of the Platte.

II. The ordnance depots at Fort Abraham, Lincoln, North Dakota, and at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, have been discontinued.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

## G. O. 13, H. Q. A., Feb. 8, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War furloughs for three or four months will be granted to soldiers who shall re-enlist at any military post, in one of the companies thereof, or at a depot of the general recruiting service, within one month from date of discharge. The furlough will be granted by the post or depot commander, and shall authorize the soldier to go anywhere within the United States. The length of the furlough will be determined by the remoteness of the post at which the re-enlistment is made, or other pertinent circumstances.

When a soldier re-enlists at a recruiting depot he will be designated for assignment to such company and regiment as he may select, provided it is not already full.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

## G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 10, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 124 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

124. Rewards or expenses paid for apprehending a deserter, and the expenses incurred in transporting him from the point of apprehension, or surrender, to the station of his company, or to the place of his trial, shall be set against his pay upon conviction of desertion by a Court-martial, or upon his restoration to duty without trial. A soldier convicted by a Court-martial of absence without leave shall in like manner be charged with the expenses, if any, incurred in transporting him to his proper station.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles will proceed to Mojave, Cal., and Albuquerque, N. M., on public business (S. O. 7, Feb. 3, Div. P.)

## Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, A. J. A., is appointed recorder of the retiring board at Los Angeles (S. O. 13, Feb. 3, D. Ariz.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

## Pay Department.

Payments due Jan. 31 will be made as follows: Major James P. Canby, paymr., at Boise Bks.; Major John B. Keeler, paymr., at Forts Walla Walla and Sherman; Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., at Vancouver Bks. and ordnance depot and Fort Townsend (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Columbia.)

Leave for 25 days, to take effect Feb. 6, is granted Col. W. A. Rucker, A. P. M. G. (S. O. 15, Feb. 3, Dept. M.)

## Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Chas. T. Alexander, surg., is relieved from duty as examiner of recruits in New York City, and will report to the C. O. Div. Atlantic for duty as attending surgeon in New York City (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry McElderry, surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will report to the Supt. of the Military Academy, for duty as post surgeon, relieving Major Henry R. Tilton, surg., who will report to the C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service on Feb. 9, 1890, by operation of law, of Col. Andrew K. Smith, surg., is announced. Col. Smith will proceed to his home (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Henry R. Tilton, surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Military Academy (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Major Leonard Y. Loring, surg., is still further extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Chas. T. Alexander, surg., having reported to the Division commander for duty as attending surgeon in New York City, will enter upon that duty forthwith (S. O. 36, Feb. 12, Div. A.)

Capt. Louis W. Crampton, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., convened by the War Department order dated Nov. 13, 1889, published in S. O. 239, Nov. 18, 1889, from H. Q. A., vice Major Henry McElderry, surg., relieved. The Comdg. General Div. of the Missouri will issue such orders as may be necessary to secure the attendance of Capt. Crampton at the meetings of the board (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about March 1, is granted Capt. Smith S. Leach, C. E. (S. O. 6, Feb. 11, C. E.)

Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., O. D., will proceed from the Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky., on public business (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Henry Metcalfe, O. D., is further extended to March 1, 1890 (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed from South Bethlehem to Thurlow, Pa., on public business connected with the inspection of material (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 8 as directs Ord. Sergt. Thos. McGuire, Fort Independence, to report for duty at Fort McKinney, is revoked (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

## Signal Corps.

Lance Sergt. Patrick Bolton is relieved from duty at Fort Apache and will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report as assistant to the observer in charge of that station (S. O. 15, Sig. Office, 1890.)

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel David B. Clendenin.

Hdqs., B. E. H. I., and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury, R. Q. M. (S. O. 6, Feb. 1, Div. P.)

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs. and H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Funk, Troop H (S. O. 11, Feb. 7, Div. M.)

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E. and G, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

Leave for one month and ten days, to commence about March 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 36, Feb. 12, Div. A.)

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Louis H. Carpenter will inspect three public animals at Fort Myer, for which 2d Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cav., A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 35, Feb. 11, Div. A.)

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. Dravo is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. James May, Troop I, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer will report to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Missouri, and then join his troop (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. S. Roy, Troop A (S. O. 11, Feb. 7, Div. M.)

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. Koshong, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Lester, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James M. Ropes will report in person to Major-Gen. George Crook, president of the Army Retiring Board at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the Board (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washkiet, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. John H. Gardner will repair to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty till October, 1891 (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 2d Lieut. A. L. Dade and W. S. Wood are each authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 12, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. W. T. Littebrant is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 12, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, on leave of absence, will report to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, Fort Canby, summoned as a witness before the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, will report at that post (S. O. 9, Jan. 31, D. Columbia.)

Major John I. Rodgers, Division Inspector of Artillery Target Practice, will proceed to Mojave, Cal., and Albuquerque, N. M., on public business, and then accompany the Division Comdr. on public service to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 7, Feb. 3, Div. P.)

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James B. Burbank (S. O. 9, Feb. 1, D. Tex.)

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; N, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

\* Light battery.

Major Henry C. Hasbrouck will inspect medical property at Fort Barrancas, for which Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., is responsible (S. O. 36, Feb. 12, Div. A.)

Sergt. Olaf E. Olson, Light Bat. F, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the recruiting officer for duty for three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining desirable recruits for that battery (S. O. 15, Feb. 3, Dept. M.)

## 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

The period for which Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski was detailed to obtain military information from abroad, which was extended to April 1, 1890, is further extended to June 1, 1890 (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to commence about Feb. 16, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, Adj., Fort Hamilton (S. O. 37, Feb. 13, Div. A.)

Pvt. John B. Load, Bat. E, is transferred to the Marine Corps (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Thomas Kelley, Light Bat. D, Fort Douglas, having satisfactorily explained to the Department that his true name is George Coughlin, he will be borne under the latter name on all rolls, returns, etc. (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb. In a recent regimental order Col. Frank Wheaton announces with deep regret the death at Washington, Jan. 25, of 2d Lieut. William Moffatt.

## 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. P. French, Fort Snelling (S. O. 14, Jan. 30, D. Dak.)

## 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., D, E, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

S. O. 25, in the case of Capt. John W. Bubb, is revoked (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

At a meeting of Co. E, 4th Inf., held at Fort Sherman, Jan. 31, resolutions were adopted in connection with the death of "our highly esteemed comrade and fellow soldier, Julius Ball," and it was "Resolved, That we, the members of Co. E, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends in their sore affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our late comrade's relatives and also for publication to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—(Signed, RICHARD RIED, JOHN KRIEGER, and JOHN POWERS, Committee; W. H. MEYER, Secretary.)"

## 5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Henry Romeyn (S. O. 9, Feb. 1, D. Tex.)

## 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K, Oklahoma, I. T.



**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**

Hdqrs. A. D. G. H. and I. Madison Bks. N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. George K. Sanderson, Fort Ontario, is extended two days (S. O. 33, Feb. 8, Div. A.)

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath will inspect clothing and equipment and ordnance stores at Madison Barracks, for which the C. O. Co. I is responsible (S. O. 33, Feb. 8, Div. A.)

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdqrs. E, G, H, and I. Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; K, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.

2d Lieut. George J. Godfrey is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Sully, S. D., vice 2d Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, relieved (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. Dak.)

**13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.**

Hdqrs. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B, Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; G, Camp Wade, near Lisbon, I. T.

2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., Camp at Guthrie, will proceed to Camp at Oklahoma City, I. T., for Gen. C. M. Duffy (S. O. 15, Feb. 3, Dept. M.)

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**

Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; J, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

**17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.**

Hdqrs. A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The detail of 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy for duty under the direction of the Governor of Tennessee in connection with the National Guard is extended until June 1, 1890, when he will proceed to join his company (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdqrs. A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B and F, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; C, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.

The C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., is directed to cause Co. D to parade with the State troops of Louisiana in New Orleans, Feb. 17 (S. O. 34, Feb. 10, Div. A.)

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Hdqrs. A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. William F. Spurgin will repair to Willets Point, N. Y., at such time as may be practicable without interfering with his present duties, for the purpose of consulting with the commanding officer of that post in relation to the management of a combined mess (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

Hdqrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens is extended two months (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**

Hdqrs. A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, E, H, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B and G, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

2d Lieut. George S. Cartwright will proceed on or about March 1, 1890, to New York City, for assignment to duty at the recruiting depot, Davids Island, N. Y. H. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty till October, 1891 (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Grant will grant to Sergt. H. B. Payne, Co. K, a furlough for six months (S. O. 13, Feb. 3, D. Ariz.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 478.)

**Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Feb. 8, 1890.**

**CASUALTIES.**

Sergeant James Hughes (retired), died January 31, 1890, at Leavenworth, Kansas.  
Sergeant George W. Rivers (retired), died January 31, 1890, at San Antonio, Texas.

**Military Academy.**

Cadet Robert E. L. Morgan, 4th Class, is granted leave on Surgeon's certificate until June 17, 1890 (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)  
The resignation of Cadet Charles D. Miller, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

**Courts-martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Shaw, Mont., Feb. 6. Detail: Capt. Charles Bentzon and Charles F. Robe and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward R. Morris, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 2d Lieut. George P. Abern and Charles S. Farnsworth, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William F. Martin, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 14, Jan. 30, D. Dak.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 3. Detail: Major S. M. Whitfield, Capt. Henry Jackson and W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Capt. F. W. Thibault, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Harman, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 14, Feb. 1, Dept. M.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Capt. Allyn Capron and Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness and Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Feb. 4, D. Cal.)

At West Point, N. Y., Feb. 11. Detail: Capt. Edward R. Wood, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John P. Wiser and Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Cameron, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Feb. 11. Detail: Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath and Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick, Adjt., and Jonas A. Emery, 2d Lieut. William Weigel, Capt. P. Russ, and Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robt. L. Hirst, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 33, Div. A.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Feb. 13. Detail: Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 19th Inf.; Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frederick Furer, 1st Lieut. Peter Leary and Adelbert Cronkrite, and 2d Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 34, Feb. 10, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 12. Detail: Major Marcus P.

Miller, 5th Art.; Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art.; Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 34, Feb. 10, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Feb. 14. Detail: Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art.; Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Joshua A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp and Henry J. Reilly, 2d Lieut. John W. Buckman, and Adtl. 2d Lieut. George LeRoy Irwin, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 35, Feb. 12, Div. A.)

**Army Boards.**

A Board of Survey will meet in Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3, to report upon the condition of Q. M. stores invoiced to Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M. Detail: Major William H. Bell, Chief C. S.; Major Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; I. S. A. P., and Capt. Douglas M. Scott, C. S. (S. O. 2, Feb. 1, D. Platte.)

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.****Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.**

The House Committee on Indian Affairs Feb. 10 took up the Senate joint resolution authorizing the removal of the Apache Indians now at Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., to Fort Sill reservation.

Lieut.-Col. Lawton, Inspector-General, stated he was familiar with the Indians at Fort Sill and the Apaches. They are intermarried; and if the Apaches become dissatisfied at Fort Sill they could easily reach their old haunts, near the White Mountain reservation, without trouble. He did not want to be understood as saying these Indians would leave the reservation, but if they did want to there was nothing to prevent them from going.

Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., said to the committee that there is no reservation east of the Mississippi River where these Indians could be put to work. The Secretary of War had suggested Fort Sill because he believed land could be had near there on which the Apaches could be put to farming. Mr. Brewer Cameron, of Arizona, said there need be no trouble about getting a reservation east of the Mississippi; the people of Arizona and New Mexico would themselves pay for enough land in Vermont to settle the Indians.

**Dept. of Arizona.—Col. B. H. Grierson.**

A Durango despatch says: "Grave fears are entertained by the settlers of San Juan County, N. M., over the demonstrations being made by the Navajo tribe of Indians. The Navajos threaten to clean out all the white people living on the San Juan, La Plata and Animas Rivers in New Mexico. There are at present 500 warriors camped at West Waters, a point between the La Plata and Olio, about sixty miles south of Durango."

**Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.**

Despatches from Pierre say the news that the President had issued his proclamation opening the Sioux reservation was received here with the wildest excitement, and ever since the town has been a perfect pandemonium, and a grand stampede for the reservation lands by the bands of boomers and renters who have been patiently waiting for weeks. The military authorities saw the boomers approaching, and immediately a solid column was formed along the bank of the river, but the boomers are somewhat two numerous for the troops.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1890.

THIS has been an unusually quiet winter, socially, due partly to the fact that there has been so much sickness in the vicinity, and also to the absence of a greater number of persons than usual. The influenza, while universally prevalent, was fatal in only two cases, those being in each instance where the persons attacked were delicate. The mumps, which followed the influenza, found but few victims in the corps and of these all have recovered. The cases on the post were not numerous.

The present week will be exceptionally gay. Cards have been issued by Col. and Mrs. Wilson for a large reception, with dancing, to be given this (Wednesday) evening at 8.30. A very large number of guests will undoubtedly be present. In the matter of more informal entertainments, Lieut. and Mrs. Braden entertained a number of friends at a "candy pull" last evening (Tuesday). Among those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Waller, Miss Andrews, Miss Newlands, Miss Thorndike, Miss Lane, Miss Wilson, Miss Winifred Bernard, Miss Michie and Miss Edgerton; Lieuts. Landis, Bellingier, Noyes, Hodges, H. C.; Freeman, Brooks, Kuhn, Macomb, Wiser, Brown and Benson. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. Edgerton will give a valentine party on Friday evening, Feb. 14.

Preparations are being made for the large cadet german at the close of the week. Fully 60 couples, if not a greater number, will participate. The german will be led by Cadets Wallace and Kravenbuhl, of the 1st Class. There will be a hop during the early part of the evening. This arrangement was formerly adopted at large balls, but has fallen into disuse of late years.

In accordance with recent orders, Major Henry R. Tilton, post surgeon, will be relieved from duty shortly. Major Henry McElderry has been appointed as his successor. Dr. Tilton will be stationed at Detroit.

A monument, consisting of a slab of granite, has recently been placed upon the grave of the wife of Lieut. Wm. M. Black, Engineers, who died at St. Augustine, Fla., March 31, 1889. Mrs. Black was the daughter of the late Capt. George H. Derby, Topographical Engineers, and sister of Capt. Geo. McC. Derby, Engineers, now on leave from this post.

Capt. Milinowski, of the German Army, and Lieut. Oscar T. Crosby, resigned, have been among the latest visitors. Miss Thorndike is a guest of Mrs. Newcomb. Miss Whittemore is visiting Mrs. Dodds.

Candidates for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week as follows:

Samuel L. Newsum, Carthage, 6th District, Ind.  
Frederick S. Edick, Cooperstown, 24th District, N. Y.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT MEADE, S. DAKOTA.**

JAN. 25 Dr. and Mrs. Brown celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage by giving a large dinner party to the brides of Fort Meade. There were fourteen covers laid. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Byron, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Bundy, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Kemp and Mrs. Brown.

Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Byron also gave a dinner to the brides.

Thursday Miss Head gave a ladies' luncheon. Those present were Mrs. Guest, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Byron, Miss Brown, Miss Davis, and Mrs. Ellis.

Miss Brown returned from Omaha, where she has been visiting, about a week ago.

The Ladies' Guild met at Mrs. Lieut. Kennedy's house on Tuesday to decide upon work for the Church during Lent.

Friday evening there was the usual post hop at the Hall. Saturday evening there were two large card parties in the post—one at Major Bartlett's, the other at Dr. Brown's.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT CLARK, TEXAS.**

THIS target practice season for this post is March and April and the preliminary drills have been commenced.

The post canteen is being greatly improved by giving it more room and refurbishing it. A set of quarters in the middle of the parade has been fitted up for the officers' club. The change is a good one for the club, as it has more room and a better location.

Effort is being made to establish a military telegraph line between Davis and Spoford Junction, ten miles away. A detachment under Lieut. Shanks, sent out to prospect for poles, reported favorably.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Beech and their son Ned, from Eagle Pass, have been spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Barnum, to participate in the social gaieties of the post.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT SPOKANE, WASH.**

JANUARY, 31, 1890.

LIEUT. ELI A. HELMICK, 4th Infantry, and wife joined the garrison this month. Lieut. Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf., was appointed post adjutant on the 17th inst., vice Lieut. E. L. Bailey, 4th Infantry.

Over 60 inches of snow have fallen this month. A "Chinook" is prayed for now.

The Fort Spokane Dancing Club gave a very enjoyable hop on the evening of Jan. 30. The base ball club is already planning for the coming season. A magic lantern exhibition and the raffle of a fine shotgun and a gold watch during February are expected to fill a depleted treasury.

A slight fire occurred at the quarters of the commanding officer, Col. J. F. Kent, 4th Infantry, on the evening of Jan. 6. Very little damage done. Origin of fire unknown.

Sergt. Jules J. Plunkett, Co. B, 4th Infantry, was discharged on the 12th, re-enlisted the next day for Battery H, Artillery, and left for Fort Monroe on the 15th instant. Plunkett has many friends in the 4th Infantry, who some day hope to see him wear shoulder straps instead of chevrons.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.**

FEBRUARY 4th was a daisy. A hurricane ran this post from 11.30 P. M. till 6.30 A. M., attaining at times a velocity of 80 to 84 miles an hour. The anemometer recorded at 2.15 A. M. a rate of one mile in 30 seconds, or 120 miles an hour, and if it had lasted many seconds longer, this letter would not be written now.

Half the Q. M. corral and wagon sheds were blown down, nearly all the fences, and part of the new bath-house under construction. The wind was from the southwest. The top mast of the flagstaff swayed back and forth like a buggy whip. We never do things by halves on top of the Big Horn, and with so much pure air we defy La Grippe.

This morning the air is as balmy as spring, and one would think the wind could never blow. The wind in seven hours covered a distance of 459 miles, or an average of 65 3-5 miles per hour.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT LEAVENWORTH.**

CAPTAIN WETHERILL entertained about 50 gentlemen at lunch at his quarters Feb. 6, to "wet his commission" which arrived a few days before. Genl. McCook in a toast to Lieut. Wetherill as R. Q. M., complimented him most highly, particularly upon his courteous and gentlemanly manner of saying "no" to some of the multitude of demands made upon him. The West End band discoursed discordant music upon paper instruments. Mr. Wright rendered "Colomb" with dignity and great effect; he received much applause. Mr. Rice and Mr. Brown gave "Kelly or the old soldier," which elicited great applause. Stories, toasts, and anecdotes followed. Capt. Wetherill will join Co. A, at Fort Lewis, Colo., as soon as he is relieved here by Lieut. Torrey. Major and Mrs. Smith gave a beautiful dancing reception, followed by a "German," at their residence on Broadway.

Lieut. and Mrs. Almy entertained about 40 friends at six handed euchre, Thursday evening.

Friday eve., there was a large attendance at the regular hop. There was a supper after the hop, which added greatly to the pleasure.

Mrs. Major Woodruff gave a delightful tea on Friday to a few ladies who were invited to meet Mrs. Sanford, lately returned to our midst.

The children's hop was attended by young and old on Saturday evening. A few of the young misses and young gentlemen were invited to supper by Master Conrad Babcock.

Chaplain Swift is having great success with his Thursday night service of song for the enlisted men. He is a hard working man, and deserves success in his career.

The Industrial School is doing good work; it is well attended by the children and Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Woodruff are devoted to its advancement. They are assisted by Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Carr and many others.

"VORTEX."

The Kansas City Times says:

Col. W. A. Rucker, chief paymaster, left Feb. 5 for Washington, to be absent about 25 days.

The examination of the class in law and military art commenced Feb. 5. The examination as to subjects in order is as follows: Feb. 12 and 13, in law; Feb. 17, 18 and 19, in military art.

Capt. Wetherill has sold his black carriage horses to Mr. C. S. Walruff, of Kansas City.

The members of Troop B, 5th Cavalry, are contributing toward a fund to erect a tombstone to the memory of two deceased comrades, Pvt. Otterson and Cheatham.

Lieut. Paxton, 10th Cav., who has been ill with fever, is better.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Garlington at Fort Riley Feb. 3.

The fight for the Paymaster Generalship is waxing warm. Without desiring to discourage the many aspirants for the high honors, everything seems to point towards Col. Torrell. Surg. Bach, medical director Department Platte, is a guest of Surg. Woodruff. Before returning to Omaha he will pay a visit to Fort Riley.

Lieut. Z. W. Torrey will succeed Capt. Wetherill as quartermaster of the 6th Infantry and as quartermaster of the post. The selection of Lieut. Torrey is unanimously en-



dorsed by the officers of the regiment, and is the very best Gen. McCook could have made.

Gen. and Mrs. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Sanno gave a beautiful dancing reception at the hop room on Tuesday night last. They received on the stage, which was elegantly fitted up, and were assisted by Mrs. Bonesteel, Mrs. Wright, and Miss Sanno.

The weekly hop Friday night was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

**The Express says:**

The company canteen at the post is receiving a great deal of unfavorable comment. Not from the manner in which it is conducted, but simply because it exists as a company canteen, and because, as such, only a few get the benefit of that to which the entire post contributes, and to which the entire post is entitled.

Major J. B. Burbank and Col. James P. Martin left Monday for Fort Scott, to attend the session of the Loyal Legion to be held there. Both are on leave of absence and their stay may be prolonged.

A brother of Capt. Johnson, 3d Cav., is, together with his two daughters, visiting at the post.

There is a rumor regarding prospective removals, which, it would seem, are not altogether without foundation. The 19th Infantry will likely be removed in the spring, taking the station of the 23d. Troops G and I, 3d Cavalry, are also expecting a transfer, probably to Fort McIntosh.

Dr. Heilmann returned Wednesday from a seven days' leave.

Dr. Borden is among the few still suffering with a tardy attack of la grippe.

#### FORT MONROE, VA.

**The Baltimore Sun says:**

Secretary of War Proctor, has made a pleasant visit and took in "everything there was to be seen."

A review was tendered and after it the party repaired to Colonel Frank's quarters, where a reception was held. All the officers of the garrison were present accompanied by their ladies. Mrs. Frank received the guests and introduced them to Secretary Proctor, while Mrs. Dr. Brooke stood at the right of Secretary Rusk, and introduced that genial gentleman and his lady to her friends. The Artillery School band was stationed on the lawn, where it rendered some excellent music, while the officers were discussing their champagne and the ladies their ices.

Miss Kelton, daughter of General J. C. Kelton, adjutant general, is on a visit, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Brooke, and is becoming quite a favorite with the young officers of the garrison.

The *Casper*, whose boilers were found to be defective when orders were issued for her to convey Minister Douglass to Hayti, will hardly be ready for sea before July.

#### FORT RILEY, KAS.

**The Kansas City Times has these items:**

Mrs. MANX gave a handsome keno party Tuesday. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Stair and Mrs. McCornick.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Gresham and Mrs. Harman entertained the Progressive Euchre Club. Miss Keeblin and Lieut. Bell, won the 1st and 2d prizes respectively.

Mrs. Moylan invited the ladies of the garrison to meet the Misses Bache at euchre on Thursday evening. The successful player was Mrs. Edgerly.

Friday Mrs. Jackson gave a lady's luncheon and a euchre afterward. Miss Berta Bache and Mrs. Mann won the prizes.

Mrs. Edgerly entertained the ladies' whist club Saturday evening.

Mrs. Nicholson has returned from a short visit to Leavenworth.

#### WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

The dress parade and drill Feb. 7, of the National Guard Association was a pronounced success. The assemblage was a large one and included, besides the Secretary of War, Senators Hawley and Dolph, and Generals Kelton, Breckinridge, Vincent and Benét, Colonel Long, Lieut. Bliss, Schofield, Andrews, etc.

The militia organizations were represented by General Burchard, Bridges, Patterson, Ayling, Snowden, Winzate, Rhoades, Ordway, Coffin, Col. Welch, Lieut.-Col. Lawton, Capt. Henry Mushbach and many others.

The 3d Artillery (light and heavy) and the cavalry from Fort Myer, showed a remarkable degree of efficiency.

At the close of the drill a handsome lunch was served at headquarters, and Gen. Ordway and others introduced the National Guard officers to the officers of the Regular Army. During the lunch the 3d Artillery band discoursed some excellent music.

#### MOUNT GRETN, PA.

MOUNT GRETN, that picturesque picnic resort, where the National Guard of Pennsylvania holds its annual encampment, is destined to become more famous. Robert Coleman, the millionaire owner, will add this year at least 300 acres to the already large park, so as to make the grounds available for the encampment of the National Guard. U. S. troops, including Infantry, Cavalry, and artillery, will also be encamped at Mount Gretna for a month or more in midsummer, at the same time that the State soldiers are on the yearly outing. The drill grounds will be very large, and when occupied by the three brigades of the Guard and Regulars there will still be sufficient elbow room.

#### CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

EMANCIPATION, or franchise day, Feb. 8, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at the Indian training school. The day takes its name from the signing of the Land In Severalty bill by the President on Feb. 8, 1888. The programme consisted of music, declamation and debates, and concluded with an address by Rev. Dr. Dorchester, Washington, D. C., superintendent of all the Indian Schools.

The students have answered the appeal from Agent Cramsie, Devil's Lake Agency, N. D., asking relief for his starving Indians, by sending \$500 of their savings, and Capt. Pratt telegraphed Agent Cramsie to draw on him at sight for that sum.

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Huguley, Co. G, 21st Inf., recently tried for desertion, the reviewing authority, Major-Gen. Howard, says: "The finding of guilty of desertion is disapproved. The prisoner obtained on the 1st of April a pass for six days, and at its expiration failed to return to his post. Five months afterwards he presented himself to his father in Boston, and surrendered himself without an hour's delay at Fort Warren. The evidence shows no preparation for desertion, and several circumstances make it manifest that when he procured his six-day pass his full intention was to return. Drink and dissipation, it appears, caused him to overstay his leave; and unmanly fear, as well as destitution, to remain absent; until, after five months of great suffering, earning a precarious living by menial employments when he could find them, he drifted to Boston, surrendering there the same day. In this state of facts the only ground for ascribing to the prisoner an intention not to return to duty is the length of his unauthorized absence; and this, it is thought, has been sufficiently accounted for. The case is believed to fall precisely within the scope of G. O. 91, of 1881, in which the Secretary of War holds that cases parallel with the prisoner's are not cases of desertion. The present case must, under the evidence, be regarded as one of aggravated absence without leave; which, though

deserving severe punishment, is not to be ranked in heinousness with the great crime with which the prisoner was charged. Such punishment, however, cannot here be inflicted; for the disapproval of the findings which the General Commanding feels constrained to place upon the record, leaves to his authority no other action than to direct the release of the prisoner from confinement, and his detention at Fort Warren in the ordinary status of a soldier till further instructions; and it is so ordered."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Omaha for desertion, the reviewing authority, Gen. Brooke, says: "The court erred in not taking evidence to show the animus of the accused. The lack of such evidence not only embarrasses the reviewing authority, but leaves the court open to censure for inconsistency, when their action is compared with the case of Recruit John J. Smith, Company B, of Instruction Mounted Service, tried on the same day, by the same court, for the same offense, with the same plea, except that he surrendered himself. The failure to put on record when given an opportunity to do so—some reason for its inconsistent action, must be accepted as an admission that their action is not based on any evidence, rule, or known precedent."

Gen. Merritt, in acting upon a case of an enlisted man tried for absence from school, well says: "Trusting the punishment the prisoner has thus far received for his offence will be sufficient to prevent its repetition, and that in future he will remember that attending school is a military duty and that when he enlisted he agreed to obey all lawful orders of his superior officers, the sentence is remitted, and he will be returned to duty."

In the case of 1st Sergt. E. J. Kembal, Battery K, 2d Art., recently tried at Fort Wadsworth for disobedience of orders and making statements calculated to produce the impression that the battery commander was making an improper use of the battery funds, the sentence was to be reduced to private. The reviewing authority, Major-General Howard, says: "Had the accused been shown to be guilty, in any high degree, of the offences charged upon him, his severance from the military service would have been not too severe a punishment. A study of the record shows, however, the apparent existence among the enlisted men in the battery of a combination to his injury; and much of the testimony fails to carry conviction by reason of established malice on the part of more than one of the witnesses for the prosecution. While, therefore, the general commanding is constrained to regard the accused as not well fitted, by reason of training and temperament, for the position and responsibilities of 1st sergeant, yet in view of the marked contrast and discrepancy existing between the allegations in the charge and much of the testimony adduced in their support; and in consideration also of the excellent and unvarying character earned by the accused during a service of over 17 years, the general commanding mitigates the sentence from reduction to the ranks to reduction from the 1st sergenty to the place of duty sergeant of his battery."

#### THE CASE OF HARLOW L. STREET.

THE Supreme Court of the United States by an opinion rendered on Feb. 8 in the case of Harlow L. Street effectually puts an end to the claims for back pay of those supernumeraries who were dropped from the Army under the act of 1870. Street claimed that he had not been legally dropped, that the order of Jan. 2, 1871, carrying into effect the act of 1870, was issued a day after the law contemplated the discharges to take effect and was therefore void. He also claimed that he had not been given a hearing before the Pension Board, so called, as contemplated by the act. The Supreme Court sustains the action of the Court of Claims, denying the claim.

In the opinion delivered by Justice Brewer, it is stated that the intent of Congress is obvious, and all proceedings had to carry such intent into effect should be liberally construed and not subjected to any such technical limitations as will thwart such obvious purpose. The matter of time was not vital. While Congress prescribed the time within which the mandate was to be executed, there is neither in terms nor by implication any subordination of the power to the matter of time. As to the principal contention of the claimant that he could be mustered out only upon an adjudication of unfitness, the Court holds that section 12 of the act referred to is comprehensive in its scope, and grants a power which can be exercised irrespective of all other proceedings.

#### FRENCH GUNS.

In the third of a series of articles on "Modern French Artillery," *Engineering* calls attention to the evil results attending the discouragement of private enterprise in ordnance matters by making the manufacture of guns a Government monopoly. It says:

"For nearly four centuries the manufacture of ordnance in France was carried on exclusively in the arsenals of the Government, all private enterprise in this direction having been checked, while the purchase of war material from foreign countries was prohibited."

"The result of this short-sighted policy made itself disastrously evident during the Franco-German war, and taught France a lesson by which she has very fully profited, as the magnificent display of light and heavy artillery in the pavilion of the Minister of War, on the Esplanade des Invalides, proved last year. Before the close of the Franco-German war, when it had become only too evident that the Government system had hopelessly broken down, engineers and manufacturers had done their best to supply the deficiencies of the State arsenals by manufacturing war material as rapidly as possible, but the time and opportunity had passed, and all their efforts were practically fruitless. After the conclusion of the war the Government—in spite of experience—only partially relinquished its old practice, though it went so far as to employ French metallurgical works for the supply of raw material, while it continued to keep the fabrication in its own hands."

*Engineering* further tells us that "Cast iron still enters largely into the manufacture of French ordnance for coast defence, and types that were originated before or about 1870 have not yet passed out of service, though the patterns have of course become obsolete. Experience and theory have combined to recommend the continued use of such cheaply made guns for special purposes, and they do not differ very widely in their design from the earliest pattern of reinforced guns experimented with after the conclusion of the Crimean war. The cost of producing cast-iron ordnance at the present time in the Ruelle factory is about \$21 per ton, and such guns without either lining tubes or jackets can resist a strain of 9,500 lb. per square inch on the surface of the bore; with one row of jackets this resistance is raised to 19,000 lb. per square inch, while with two rows of jackets it is again increased to 28,000 lb., and with a steel lining tube to 45,000 lb. In other words, the reinforcing of the cast-iron body increases its strength four-fold."

The cost price of French ordnance is given as follows: 27 cent., 10.63 in. model: 1864-65, \$3,420; per lb., 7.25 cts. Model 1870, \$5,940; per lb., 11.16 cts. Model 1870-71, \$6,800; per lb., 11.64 cts. Model 1875, No. 1, \$4,308; per lb., 33.2 cts. Model 1881, \$16,000; per lb., 24.36 cts.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atl. Station.—Rear Adm. Bancroft Gherardt.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Cruising in the West Indies. At Gonaves, Hayti, Jan. 22. Rear Admiral Gherardt transferred his flag to this vessel from the *Dolphin* on Jan. 9. Address care of Navy-yard, New York.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Cruising in West Indies. Left Port-au-Prince Jan. 19 for a visit to Port Antonio, Jamaica. Same address as *Galena*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Curacao Jan. 19, which will be her address until Feb. 10. After that date, Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neil. Left Port-au-Prince for San Domingo City with Minister Douglass, Jan. 20. Address same as *Galena*.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gills. Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 20.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Montevideo last accounts.

#### European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Villefranche, France, Feb. 11, as per cable.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as *Chicago*.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as *Chicago*.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick. Same as *Chicago*.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Sailed from Madeira, Feb. 8, for Bermuda, en route to New York, as per cable, with Minister Fendleton's remains on board. Should reach New York about March 1.

#### Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. At Mare Island, Cal. Gener 1 Order No. 1.

FLAGSHIP CHARLESTON, NAVY YARD, (MARE ISLAND, CAL., JAN. 27, 1890.)

In compliance with an order of the Navy Department, dated Dec. 23, 1889, I have this day relieved Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, of the command of the U. S. Naval Force on the Pacific Station. The following named officers will compose my personal staff: Capt. Geo. C. Remy, chief of staff; Lieut. Geo. L. Dyer, flag lieutenant; Ensign Geo. P. Blow, secretary.

All squadron orders and regulations issued by my predecessor will continue in force until otherwise directed.

Geo. BROWN, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

Comdr. U. S. Naval Force on the Pacific Station.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hunker (in temporary command). At Apia, Samoa, last accounts. When relieved by *Iroquois* was to proceed to Honolulu. Is probably now en route to that place.

Commander James G. Green has been ordered to command this vessel upon arrival at Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Apia, Samoa.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Cogblan. At Honolulu. Commander E. M. Shepard has been ordered to command per steamer of Feb. 8.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu. Commander G. E. Wingate has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Honolulu, Feb. 8.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

#### Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea, Jan. 17. When relieved by *Swatara* will proceed to Shanghai.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Arrived at Hankow, China, Jan. 15, from Chinkiang. Commanding officer reports that to guard against possibility of an outbreak at latter place, the Tassai has stationed two Chinese gunboats and several armed junks off the city. 4,000 Manchie soldiers are also in garrison, and an armed patrol occupies settlement day and night, so that the Consuls and foreign residents now feel more secure than has been the case for years. Will be relieved by the *Palos* when her repairs are completed and be sent to Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama Jan. 17.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Sailed from Nagasaki, Jan. 13, for Ningko, China, where she arrived Jan. 16. Will proceed to Shanghai and Yangtze ports, and ultimately will relieve *Monocacy* from river service.

Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Yokohama Feb. 15.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. ———. Arrived at Yokohama Jan. 16. As soon as inspected and made ready will relieve the *Marion* at Chemulpo, Korea.

Commander P. H. Cooper has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Yokohama on Feb. 15.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton.



Cruising in the West Indies. Arrived at St. Thomas, Jan. 28. Was to proceed to Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from New York Jan. 4 for a cruise in the West Indies. Reported by cable to have arrived at Barbadoes, W. I., Jan. 30.

Address mail as follows—in each case care of U. S. Consul: To March 1, Port Spain, Trinidad, W. I.; March 2 to March 28, Island of St. Thomas; after latter date Hampton Road, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys, Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

#### On Special Service.

#### AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor (was put in commission Jan. 17). At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be ready for sea about March 1.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where she will complete her preparations for sea. When completed will be sent to Baltimore, Md.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleys). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, Jan. 18. All well. Expected to remain about two weeks and then visit St. Helena and Ascension. Should reach New York between the middle of May and 1st of June. Address care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar-square, London, England.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Navy-yard, Mare Island. Orders have been given for her to proceed to New York. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt. Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Surveying on the coast of Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARREN, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Marion* has been ordered to San Francisco from the Asiatic Station. She will be put out of commission and repaired for another cruise.

THE examination of the two candidates for appointment as naval constructors was concluded this week and the papers are now before the secretary of the Navy. It is understood that they were unsuccessful.

THE annual reports of the Chief Constructor and Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, brimful of valuable information on the progress of the new Navy and handsomely illustrated with pictures of the new ships, hulls and machinery, have made their appearance, and are eagerly sought after by the naval and general public.

THE *United Service Gazette* says: "The *Nile* has had her turrets armored recently at Portsmouth, and is to be ready for her guns by July. The *Trafalgar* will proceed on her gun trials early next week, and will, if successful, take about five weeks to complete from that date. These vessels, in common with the *Admiral* class, lack a perfect system of ventilation. The American constructors have evidently studied the question with better results than ourselves, for their new cruisers are marvellously cool compared with British vessels of the same classes, and as regards cabin fittings and mess furniture the American vessels are more like yachts than men-of-war."

THE steamers of the Transatlantic fleet of the Norddeutscher Lloyd of Bremen have traversed in the year 1889 the following distances: 1. On the line between Bremen and New York, 726,049 Eng. miles; 2. Between Bremen and Baltimore, 301,345 Eng. miles; 3. Between Bremen and South America, 551,513 Eng. miles; 4. Between Bremen and Eastern Asia, 301,600 Eng. miles; 5. Between Bremen and Australia, 341,900 Eng. miles; 6. Between Hong Kong and Japan, 44,200 Eng. miles; 7. Between Sydney and Samoa, 65,100 Eng. miles; 8. Between Brindisi and Port Said, 48,300 Eng. miles;—being a total of 2,380,067 Eng. miles, or 110 times the circumference of the earth.

In order that there may be uniformity of action between sailors and marines and troops of the Regular Army when they come together, an effort is now being made to have the former instructed in the tactics for the infantry of the Army. Lieut. S. W. V. Kennon, 6th Infantry, has been detailed to act in conjunction with the Tactical Board of the Navy in the effort to harmonize the tactics for the use of the two services.

It is understood that the *Thetis*, now repairing at the Mare Island Navy-yard, will be assigned to special duty in the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Honolulu. She will be engaged in deep sea sounding and other scientific work necessary to perfect the coast survey charts for those waters. There may be developments in the spring to necessitate her presence on the seal grounds in Alaskan waters, but the present programme is as stated. She will be ready for sea in about six weeks. Pending repairs, her commanding officer, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton, has made a visit to Washington, where he will remain for a couple of weeks, on both private and official business. His exposure to the hardships of an Arctic cruise seems to have agreed with him, for he is the very picture of health.

THE Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat* reports that the method of steam propulsion known as the "Bender system," owned by the "American Marine and Canal Propeller Company," is a success. The *Advance*, a thirty-foot launch equipped with a Hohenstein boiler and engine of twelve horse-power, in the Passaic river at Newark, Jan. 21st, over a measured course made 9.11.16 miles an hour with stiff engines, but experts think the speed can be increased to about twelve miles when the engines have been well worked. She fully developed her great pulling power; moved through the water noiselessly, and without swell. She manoeuvred beautifully, and accomplished that rare feat of turning in her own length. She was steered by the wheels without the use of rudder. In a second trial in rougher water the boat showed its great sea-going qualities by the fact that the motive power was always under water, demonstrating another important point claimed for it. The boat will now be housed until spring, when experiments of a more important character will be made. The *Democrat* says it believes the Bender system is destined to revolutionize steam propulsion.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

FEB. 8.—Medical Director Newton L. Bates, to duty in charge of Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FEB. 11.—Ensign Edward Simpson, to duty in Bureau of Navigation Feb. 23.

FEB. 12.—Boatswain David Ward, to duty in the General Storekeeper's Office, Norfolk, Va.

P. A. Engineer Charles F. Nagle, to the Navy-yard, New York.

##### Detached.

FEB. 10.—Lieutenant Chas. O. Allibone, from the naval station, New London, and granted six months leave from Feb. 13.

Lieutenant V. S. Nelson, from Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Feb. 28, and granted leave for four months from March 1.

##### Confirmations.

FEB. 12.—Commander Wm. M. Folger, to be chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in the Department of the Navy.

##### Transferred.

Rear Admiral Geo. E. Belknap, commanding the Asiatic Station, under date of Yokohama, Jan. 17, reports: Paymaster Clerk Wm. Jarrard, transferred from Naval Hospital, Yokohama, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, per S. S. Rio de Janeiro Jan. 18.

##### Revoked.

The orders of Commander George E. Wingate to command the *Nipsic* are revoked, and he is granted six months' leave.

#### MARINE CORPS.

FEB. 7.—2d Lieutenant T. C. Prince, detached from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington.

1st Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush, from Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to Navy-yard, Washington.

FEB. 12.—Colonel C. D. Hebb, from command of marines at Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., Feb. 28, and ordered to Boston, Mass., as commandant marines at that station.

Lieutenant Colonel Geo. P. Houston, from Navy-yard, Boston, March 1, and ordered as commandant marines at League Island, Pa.

(From the Fredonia Censor, Feb. 5.)

#### SEC. TRACY'S LETTER TO MRS. CUSHING.

MRS. COMMANDER WM. B. CUSHING, of this village, has received the following handsome letter from the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, concerning the torpedo boat *Cushing*, named in honor of her distinguished husband. It is published for the interest of the many friends and relatives of the dead hero who reside in this vicinity:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1890."

"Mrs. William B. Cushing, Fredonia, N. Y.:

"MADAM: I take pleasure in announcing to you that the new torpedo boat, launched on the 23d inst., has been named the *Cushing* in memory of your distinguished husband, the late Commander William B. Cushing.

"The high qualities displayed by Cushing during the War of the Rebellion were fitly recognized by Congress in the vote of thanks which he received by name at the age of twenty-two, upon the recommendation of the President—the highest honor which our Government can bestow upon its naval officers. Although at that time little more than a

boy in years, he showed in a series of arduous and successful enterprises, planned wholly by himself, and executed under his own eye and hand, an unsurpassed bravery, a marvellous coolness in moments of danger, an unerring judgment, and a readiness of fertility of resource, which have made his career one of the most brilliant and lasting traditions in our naval annals. It is due to him, and to the rising generation of officers to which he furnished a bright example, that we should cherish his memory and keep alive in the Service the recollection of that rare union of prudence with audacity and of consummate professional judgment with intrepid courage.

"For these reasons the Department has deemed it a privilege to give his name to this vessel, the first of its kind in the Navy, and the modern representative of the type made famous by the crowning exploit of Cushing's career—the destruction of the *Albatross*.

"I am, Madam, with great respect, very truly yours,  
"B. F. TRACY,  
"Secretary of the Navy."

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says: Retaining the present water range at the point of the hook, if need be, for experiments with shell, water fuzes and high explosives in water, there is no good reason why the proving ground should not be removed to an inland site where three-quarters of all the firing could be advantageously done and the summer residents of the Highlands, Seabright and Monmouth Beach be relieved of the constant booming of cannon from May to October. Expenditures hereafter made at Sandy Hook looking to the development of facilities for testing the high-power guns of the near future will doubtless prove to be money wasted. The work cannot safely and properly be done there.

A London despatch of Feb. 11 says: "The Government has completed an arrangement with Captain E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, and the Woolwich authorities have been ordered to construct 50 guns of his pattern."

#### CAPTAIN MOYLAN ON PEACH MARMALADE.

CAPTAIN QUINCY CAMPBELL relates the following incident: Speaking of peach marmalade reminds me of a short ration story of Custer's campaign against the Indians in 1868-69. His command had run down to no grain for the horses and mules, half rations for the men and line officers and a gloomy outlook generally. Captain Hale, afterward killed in Montana in the fight with Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés, had occasion to visit General Custer's headquarters just at dinner time, just when the general, his adjutant, Myles Moylan, and quartermaster, "Salty" Smith, were at the table eating. The captain returned to the line of tents occupied by the company officers very indignant, and his indignation exploded thusly:

"By—! I was up there at Custer's tent, and what do you think I saw? I saw Moylan eating peach marmalade; peach marmalade, and with a spoon, by—, with a spoon!"

If Adjutant Moylan had only smeared the preserve on a hard tack the excited captain wouldn't have been half so indignant.—*Kansas City Times*.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

IF, for any reason, occasion should arise, for bringing together at short notice a large body of our Army and Navy (Regulars and Volunteers) heroes to meet the distinguished public men of the day, we could suggest no better means for accomplishing that end than to have the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion issue invitations to one of their annual banquets. This was conclusively demonstrated for the eighth time on Wednesday evening last, when, at the Arlington Hotel, nearly 300 of these distinguished gentlemen surrounded the festive board which this Commandery, with its usual care and good taste, had provided. Of course, everybody had a good time; they always do at these banquets. But this was the most successful they have yet had. That was the verdict as heard from all sides. Senator Manderson presided. Mr. Justice Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, after the first toast, responded to "The Memory of Abraham Lincoln," and Senator Platt to "The Congress" and Senator Higgins to "The Judiciary." Gen. Cuthbert, Chairman of the House Military Committee, in response to "The Army," told in a forcible way how necessary that Congress should take prompt action on some of the much needed pending legislation for the benefit of this branch of the service. Representative Mason of Illinois, did the honors for "The Navy," by neglecting to say anything about it, but his good stories so amused the guests that he was forgiven for the omission. Brig.-Gen. Miles in a masterly manner showed what some of "The Volunteers" did during the war, and Gen. Schofield in a few remarks told what Congress should do for the Regular Army, and how glad he was that the militia and Regulars were coming into such harmonious relationship. Gen. Hitchcock, of the St. Louis Commandery, responded in an entertaining speech to the "Military Societies." Of course "Old Tecumseh" was not forgotten. His brother, Senator Sherman, was called upon to tell what he knew about him, which he did in a highly interesting manner.

At a stated meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, held Feb. 5, the following were elected: Capt. Benjamin French Bryant, U. S. V.; Lieut. Gilbert Mottier Woodward, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Jones Hooker, U. S. V., and Mr. Charles Stillman Ordway, eldest son of David S. Ordway.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

A despatch from Washington, Feb. 8, says: "Specific charges of drunkenness and cruelty have been filed with the Secretary of the Treasury against Capt. M. A. Healy, of the revenue steamer *Bear*. The acts are alleged to have been committed during a recent cruise of that vessel in Alaskan waters. The Secretary has directed an investigation of the charge, and a board of revenue officers will be appointed for the purpose."

THE New York *World* says: "Miss Alice King Hamilton, author of 'Lochinvar' and 'One of the Duanes,' now playing with E. H. Sothern in 'Lord Chumley,' has, for family reasons, decided to change her name to Miss Alice Livingston (her great grandfather's surname). Miss Hamilton, it is said, feels very sore at taking this step. She has not been on the stage very long, but she has won some recognition. She feels as though she were about to begin all over again."



**BLACK, STARR & FROST.**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BALL, BLACK & CO.**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,  
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can  
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**NEW-ENGLAND  
LOAN AND TRUST CO.**  
DES MOINES, IA. OMAHA, NEB. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**Paid Capital, - - - \$500,000.**

We offer Land Debentures, Guaranteed Mortgages, yield-  
ing **SIX PER CENT.** and Municipal Bonds.

We handle no securities which we have not carefully ex-  
amined and cannot fully recommend.

We refer to COLONEL W. C. CHURCH, of this paper,  
and to over 50 Trust and Insurance Companies, Colleges  
and Savings Banks. Send for full particulars.

BANKERS—BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.  
TRUSTEES—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,  
Fancy Groceries.**

**ACKER MERRALL & CONDIT**  
7th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET,  
130 Chambers St., New York.  
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**A NET 6% INCOME**  
WITH UNDOUBTED SECURITY.  
**FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,**  
Sioux City, Iowa.  
**CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000**

Their 6% Real Estate Debentures are specially adapted  
to Savings, Trust and Estate funds, for which safety is the  
prime consideration.

They are selected and held by Savings Banks, Trust Com-  
panies, Estates, and cautious investors of every description,  
and may be had at par and interest in denominations of  
\$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000.

Full information on application.

REFERENCE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION is made to  
Col. W. C. CHURCH, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,  
New York City.

Bonds may be purchased at the Company's New York  
Office of  
**WM. C. CLAPP, TREASURER,**  
37 WALL ST., N. Y.,

Or of the Company's Bankers

**JOHN PATON & CO.**

52 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

### KEEP'S SHIRTS

MADE TO MEASURE, 6 FOR \$9.00.

None better at any price. These shirts have won their way  
into nearly every town and city of the Union by their su-  
perior fit, style, workmanship and durability. We have  
everything pertaining to MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,  
and the largest establishment of this kind in New York.  
Send for catalogue. Established 25 years.

**KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.**

20 and 211 BROADWAY, New York.

Branch Store: 114 TREMONT ST., Boston.

### SLOAN'S SHIRTS

ARE WITHOUT A DOUBT THE BEST SHIRTS MADE  
for the price, as THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS from  
ARMY AND NAVY Officers will prove them to have worn  
and given better satisfaction than any other shirt they had  
ever purchased. Catalogue and samples mailed free.

**SLOAN MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
775 BROADWAY, N. Y.

### SUNSET CLARET.

UNEXCELLED BY ANY AMERICAN PRODUCT.

Equal to any imported wine that is sold for double the  
price. Send for price list to

**H. WEBSTER COMPANY, Proprietors,**  
22 and 24 Monroe Street,  
NEW YORK.

### C. A. CAPPA'S

7th Regiment Military Band of Sixty Pieces  
and Orchestra

Furnish Music for all occasions.  
25 UNION SQUARE, New York City.

**WANTED**—Two competent men to fill the positions of  
PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS. One to be a 1st. Cornet  
Solo player, the other one to be a good clarinet player.  
Preference given to one who can play violin in orchestra.  
Apply with reference to Adjt. 2d Cav., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.



### MAGNOLIA METAL

Indorsed by the United States and German  
Governments.

**BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL**  
For Steamship, Car and all Machinery Bearings.  
**MAGNOLIA ANTI FRICTION METAL COMPANY,**  
Owners and Sole Manuf'rs.  
74 Cortlandt St., N.Y. London Office, 75 Queen Victoria St.

### H. B. KIRK & CO.

CAN SUPPLY

**For the Sick-Room,  
For Grand Dinners,  
For Family Use,**

### RELIABLE WINES AND LIQUORS

THAT ARE WELL MATURED. ALSO MEDIUM AGES.  
Sole Agents for the **PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.**  
Sole Agents for the **INGLENOCK WINES, NAPA, CAL.**  
Bottled only at the Vineyard. Well matured wines.  
No other House can furnish "OLD CROW RYE."  
We sell no imitation or compounded goods.  
60 FULTON STREET. 9 WARREN STREET,  
BROADWAY AND 27th ST. ESTABLISHED 1853.

**CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.**  
21 Park Place, N.Y.  
Geo. Hamlin, Pres't. Chas. Rooms, Treas'r.

CHOICEST OLD CLARETS, WHITE WINES, &c.  
Send for Price-Lists.

EST. 1852.) **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.,  
NEW YORK.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Illustrated Catalogues on request. Correspondence invited  
**COFFIN, DEVOE & CO. 176 Randolph St.**  
CHICAGO.

HEMORRHOIDS CURABLE WITHOUT SURGICAL AID  
By BAKLETT'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, PHILADELPHIA.

### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but  
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will  
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express money order,  
post-office order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.  
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register  
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-  
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the  
office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In  
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3. Subscriptions  
may be made through the Purchasing Department of the  
American Express Company at any place where that Com-  
pany has an agency. Agents will give a money order  
receipt for subscriptions, and will forward the money order  
attached to an order to send the paper for any stated time,  
free of any charge, except the usual fee for issuing the  
order.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-  
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription  
price.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-  
Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent  
date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is  
sent unless requested.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,  
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced  
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-  
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and  
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-  
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
Cable address: 240 Broadway, New York.  
**ARMYNAVY.**

A few advance copies of the new Artillery Tactics  
have been received from the Government printer  
and are being distributed by the Adjutant General's  
Office to artillery officers. Only a few copies will  
be printed for the present, and the issue of these  
will be confined strictly to those who the Depart-  
ment may desire to experiment and report upon  
them. It is taken for granted that a few months'  
practical experiments will suggest a number of  
changes. There is no certainty as to when the Cav-  
alry and Infantry Tactics will be ready for publica-  
tion. At last accounts the Tactical Board was  
gradually nearing the end, and expected to com-  
plete their work during the spring. No manuscript  
from either branch has yet been received at Army  
Headquarters.

The annual report of Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister  
of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada,  
shows that the active militia force on June 30 last  
numbered 36,395 members, of whom 26,340 belong to  
rural battalions and 10,055 to city battalions.

### HOW TO IMPROVE THE ARMY.

WHILE considering the various bills now before  
Congress for increasing the retired list of the  
Army, it should be remembered that their value  
to the Army depends upon the results that may  
follow their passage in bringing younger and more  
zealous officers to the front. The best of laws  
will be evaded or ignored, and finally become ob-  
solete, if officers who have not the professional spirit  
to appreciate them are depended upon to carry them  
into effect. Officers imbued with the spirit  
of reform can do more to improve the Army than  
can be accomplished by the passage of these bills  
for increase of pay, acceleration of promotion, and  
change of organization.

It is proposed, for instance, to increase the effi-  
ciency of the infantry by giving it a three-bat-  
talion organization. But what does the three-  
battalion organization we already have in the Cav-  
alry amount to? Theoretically we have regiments  
of three battalions of four companies each; prac-  
tically we have regiments of twelve companies.  
The term battalion does not appear on a regimental  
or post return, nor does it exist, so far as we know,  
in the mind of a single major of cavalry  
as the designation of an object of interest and re-  
sponsibility to him. Our drill regulations plainly  
contemplate that the command of the regiment  
shall be subdivided into that of three battalions,  
each under a permanent head, charged with the  
practical and theoretical instruction of the officers  
and (through the officers) of the men. But there  
is no pretence made of keeping the troops of a bat-  
talion together. A regiment coming into a de-  
partment is scattered—a troop here, a troop there—  
over two or three States or territories, and mixed  
posts of infantry and cavalry are commanded by  
and through the troop and company commanders.  
Not even have the troops of the same arm of the  
Service, as a rule, a common head. Where there  
is so little appreciation of the advantages of a bat-  
talion organization in the regiments that now have  
it, what hope is there that the extension of this or-  
ganization to another arm of the Service will benefit  
the arm immediately concerned, or any other? We  
have had at Camp Schofield an illustration of the  
pernicious tactical consequences of the common  
misgovernment of our regiments. In his criticism  
of a certain operation, General Merritt takes oc-  
casion to remark in substance, that the battalion  
unit is intended to be used, and that to command  
a regiment of cavalry by companies is to fritter it  
away.

There is a bill before Congress which seeks  
to secure a better class of non-commissioned  
officers by increasing their pay, both absolutely and  
as compared with the pay of the privates. We are  
in favor of this bill, not so much because we think  
it will materially better our non-commissioned offi-  
cers as a class, but because the increase of pay is in  
justice due to them. A few dollars more or less pay  
a month will not make much difference in the  
attractions offered by the Service to the men in  
civil life that are thinking of coming into the Army,  
especially as they will hardly fail to consider that  
the advantage of this difference is contingent upon  
their becoming non-commissioned officers. The way  
to increase the efficiency of our non-commissioned  
officers is to educate them and give their position  
additional dignity and importance. We have found  
it advisable, not to say necessary, to maintain a  
National Academy and several post graduate  
schools, for officers, but we have still to learn that  
non-commissioned officers are not natural born any  
more than lieutenants and captains; that they need  
training, and that they must also in order to turn  
their attainments to account, be separated from  
those whom they are to command and be hedged  
about somewhat after the manner of their superi-  
ors.

Take a lieutenant or a captain and put him in  
the place of a non-commissioned officer, with all  
his pay as a commissioned officer. Require him to  
sleep in the same dormitory with the privates, eat  
at the same table, wash at the same trough, side  
by side with them; drink with them or alongside of  
them, at the same canteen; and "go to the rear"  
with and alongside of them. How long would such  
an officer maintain any dignity or authority? This  
enforced familiarity with the privates is not the only



considerable disadvantage under which a non-commissioned officer labors in trying to secure and retain their respect. Another difficulty, hardly less serious, is the fact that he does not know much more than they do; he is little more than an intelligent private himself; he realizes the fact; the privates realize it, and his officers realize it. Under these circumstances an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers, while it will broaden a little the line of demarcation between them and the privates, will not increase their usefulness to an appreciable extent. Let them have increase of pay, but by the enforcement of proper regulations in regard to quartering, instructing and training non-commissioned officers more can be done for their contentment and usefulness than will be accomplished by any law that is likely to pass to otherwise better their conditions.

#### A MONITOR AS IT IS.

MANY of our Navy officers will recall the sensation created abroad, and especially in England, by the visit of the double-turreted monitor *Miantonomoh* to Europe just after the war. She carried with her Assistant Secretary of the Navy Gustavus V. Fox, who made a report to the Navy Department of the performance of the vessel and his conclusions concerning her. Mr. Fox said: "We can scarcely hope to see the day when the flagship of the Mediterranean fleet will only rise 36 inches out of the water. We wait for war to convert old sailors to such a novelty as this. But how many ships and how many noble crews, that no money can replace, may be sent to the bottom before admirals can be brought to reason! It is the public, not the Service, that will lead the way."

"The English pilot who accompanied the monitor from the Thames was somewhat suspicious of the strange craft and had his doubts of her ability to stand a heavy sea. He afterwards said that the first gale he encountered, when he saw a green sea 18 feet deep of solid water roll over her bow, he gave himself up for lost, believing that the monitor was going down head foremost. But, the tops of the turrets keeping clear of the terrific waves, he gathered courage to look around, and, seeing an American sailor quietly sewing a patch upon his trousers apparently unconscious of the coming on board of the water, which all his experience had taught him was fatal to a ship, he regained his equanimity. In subsequent gales he became charmed with the steadiness of the vessel and he left her with regret."

Considering more in detail the future of monitors this man, whose theories had been determined by his experience as a naval officer and a naval secretary, as well as by his close study of principles, said:

There remains but one fact to discuss concerning the monitor type of ironclads invented by Captain Ericsson. Can they be constructed so as to make them efficient fighting sea-going cruisers? If not, then we must adopt the European model, abstain from any further attempts at progress, and content ourselves with a naval force for defensive purposes only, or invite new schemes. The facts with regard to the behavior of this vessel in a moderate gale of wind and heavy sea are as follows: Head to the sea, she takes over about four feet of solid water, which is broken as it sweeps the sea along the deck, and after reaching the turret it is too much spent to prevent firing the 15-inch gun directly ahead. Broadside to the sea, either moving along or stopped, her lee guns can always be worked without difficulty, the water which passes across the deck from windward being divided by the turrets, and her extreme roll so moderate as not to press her lee guns near the water. Lying in the same position, the 15-inch guns can be fired directly astern without interference from water, and when stem to sea, the water which comes on board is broken up in the same manner as when going head to it. In the trough of the sea her ports will be liable to be flooded, if required to use her guns to windward. This, therefore, would be the position selected by an antagonist who designed to fight a monitor in a sea-way.

An ordinary vessel, high out of water and lying in the trough of the sea, broadside to, is attacked by a wave which climbs up the side, heels her to leeward, and, passing underneath, assists in throwing her back to windward, when another wave is met and the heavy lee lurch is repeated. A wave advancing upon a monitor in a similar position finds no side above the water to act against; it therefore climbs aboard without difficulty, heels the vessel a few degrees to windward, and passes quickly to leeward underneath. The water which has got on board, having no support to part it on, and an inclined deck to ascend, becomes broken water, a small portion going across the deck and off to leeward, but the largest part tumbling back to windward, overboard, without sending against the turret anything like the quantity which first got on deck. The turret guns thus occupy a central position, where, notwithstanding the lowness of the vessel's hull, they are more easily and safely

handled in a sea-way than guns of the same weight above the water in a broadside vessel.

The axis of the bore of the 15 inch gun of this vessel is six and one-half feet above the water [the *Miantonomoh* was 250 ft. x 53 ft. She drew 14½ ft. and her deck was 31 inches above the water at the side.] The extreme lurch when lying broadside to a heavy sea and moderate gale was seven degrees to windward and four degrees to leeward, mean five and a half degrees, while the average roll at the same time of the *Augusta*—a remarkably steady ship—was 18 degrees and the *Ashuelot* 25 degrees, both vessels being steadied by sail. A vessel which attacks a monitor in a sea-way must approach very close to have any chance of hitting such a low hull, and even then the monitor is half the time covered by three or four feet of water, protecting herself and disturbing her opponent's fire.

From these facts, not unknown to monitor-men, and the experience we have derived from the use of sail vessels during the war, we may safely conclude that the monitor type of ironclads is superior to the broadside, not only for fighting purposes at sea, but also for cruising. A properly constructed monitor, possessing all the requirements of a cruiser, ought to have but one turret, armed with not less than 20 inch guns, two independent propellers, the usual proportion of sail, and should be constructed of iron. The comforts of this monitor to the officers and men are superior to those of any other class of vessels in the Navy, arising chiefly from her steadiness, ample accommodations, artificial ventilation and the great quantity of light afforded by having the bull's-eyes overhead instead of at the side.

We present this statement, in connection with those published last week, as sufficient answer to the misrepresentations of the monitor type of vessels contained in a communication from the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, appearing in the issue of that paper of Feb. 14.

ONE of the interesting events in Army circles this week is the retirement, for age, February 15, of Brigadier-General William B. Rochester, paymaster general. General Rochester, a native of New York, served with efficiency during the war as an additional paymaster, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and in January, 1867, was appointed to the regular establishment as paymaster, with the rank of major. On February 17, 1882, President Arthur appointed him paymaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, the position from which he now retires. Who will succeed him in the responsible office is yet a conundrum, but one which will be solved in a few days. General Rochester has made an excellent head of the Pay Department, and we wish for him a worthy successor. It only needs one step down to reach him, and the President might go further and fare worse. There should be excellent reasons shown for passing over a senior.

THE military authorities are determined that recruits shall be made fully acquainted with the nature of their obligations, for they have directed recruiting officers to keep on hand the Soldier's Hand Book, and read it to each recruit between the time of his signing the declaration and taking the oath of enlistment. Furthermore before the recruit is sworn, his declaration is to be read to him a second time, and the oath administered impressively, all the men on duty at the recruiting rendezvous being present and standing uncovered. The articles of war, especially the effect of a violation of the 47th article, are also to be carefully explained to the recruit. It is not so much that there is anything very new in this, but the authorities are determined that the rattled style of enlisting recruits, often practiced, shall cease.

WHY not adorn the people's breathing spot, Battery Park, by erecting a handsome public casino on the site of Castle Garden when the emigrant landing station is moved to Governor's Island, says the New York Herald. Why not, when the landing station is moved?

FROM a "descriptive list of deserters" recently issued by the Recruiting Service, we note that 163 out of a total of 185, were recruits of the general service and mounted service, who deserted from the recruiting depots and stations soon after enlistment.

WEDNESDAY of this week, February 13, was the 81st anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and was duly commemorated in many sections of the country.

THE veterinary surgeons of the Army are hopeful that the present Congress will legislate in their favor, and are keeping a watchful eye to that end.

In a private letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL a distinguished officer of the Army says: "Permit me to express my pleasure in reading the report of the operations of the troops in the Department of the Missouri last summer, now being published in your valuable paper. This report is highly interesting and instructive and cannot fail to be of benefit to all who read it. I feel myself greatly indebted to you for your enterprise in digging this valuable paper out of its pigeon hole and giving it to your readers. I have taken much interest in field exercises and hope each year to see the scope of the instruction enlarged. You can do much to get the Army out of the ruts. I hope you will see your way clear to do it. The publication of the reports of these summer manoeuvres will go far toward creating a new interest." Whatever credit belongs to the publication of this valuable military monograph—for so it may fairly be called—is due to the enlightened view of public duty which is entertained at the War Department under its present administration. Especially are we indebted to Adjutant-General Kelton for the active interest he has shown in placing within the reach of military men this valuable example of object teaching by which all may profit.

THE Bradstreet Company has, since its incorporation thirteen years ago, so extended and improved its methods of reporting the credit of firms, individuals and corporations engaged in mercantile or industrial pursuits that its reports cover statistics gathered over 3,800,000 square miles and among 70,000,000 people. The task of gathering the information is performed by several thousand employees, aided by more than 100,000 correspondents, and direct application to a large portion of the mercantile community, and some evidence of the painstaking nature of their efforts may be found in the fact that they have, among other things, determined approximately that there exists about one strictly commercial mercantile or industrial establishment in the United States and Canada to each 70 inhabitants. The 71,073 cities, towns and villages and cross-roads whose "business world" in each case is reported in detail exceed in number the total post-offices in the United States and Canada. In the United States alone 64,740 cities and towns are reported, against 57,376 post-offices on June 30, 1888.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "That queer compound of aristocracy and democracy, the young Emperor of Germany, gave his subjects a surprise when in an address to the cadets at the Lichtenfelde Military College he took occasion to give the officers of the German Army a stinging rebuke for their brutal treatment of the recruits under their charge." The Emperor said: "Officers should be distinguished by the simplicity and moderation of their lives and their manners. Complaints are heard from various parts of the empire about men being treated with undue severity. Officers should not be overbearing or harsh in dealing with their men. On the contrary, they should exercise great patience and demand no more than the man is able to perform. At a time when the monarchy is much and freely assailed it is the duty of all officers to give it the support of the most exemplary conduct."

AN "Old Soldier" communicates to the San Antonio Express his views on desertion. He says: "A recruit has been assigned to a company. Within a week, perhaps, it is discovered he is a carpenter, and without any training as a soldier, he is, by post order, detailed on 'extra duty' as carpenter. Then, while the unsophisticated editorial writer is advocating the cause of the poor, overworked soldier on 'extra duty,' that individual is calmly pursuing his jack-plane existence, patching up the post box coops, free from drills, parades, stable calls, etc., and drawing a salary greater than his company's 1st sergeant. All of which, and more, tends not a little among old enlisted men to create that germ of dissatisfaction so often ending in desertion."

THE Philadelphia Inquirer, referring to the bill to erect a monument at Gettysburg in memory of President Lincoln, says: "We think Mr. Lincoln, if he were alive, would say that a monument should be erected on that field to the commander of the Army of the Potomac before one was erected to himself. That victory was won by General George G. Meade. There is no monument to him upon the field. There ought to be. Let both be built, and one to Hancock, likewise. This would be fitting."

THE New York Sun, referring to the earnest endeavors now being made to secure a good class of men for the Army, cruelly says: "It has been found that recruiting in the large cities brings into the Army a majority of soldiers who are worthless fellows enough. \* \* In the Service are several lawyers who thus enlisted to run away from arrest for withholding the money of their clients."



THE Army, the Navy, the National Guard—yes, the Nation—join with us in hearty congratulations to General William Tecumseh Sherman upon his arrival at the ripe age of seventy years in such good health, and with such an excellent prospect of continuance with us for many years to come. On this we may congratulate ourselves as well. It is the habit of America to give little—too little—heed to what men have done in the past, and that Gen. Sherman is everywhere and always welcome is due as much to what he is as to what he has done. His genial presence gives zest to any feast; his ripe experience has instruction for all; his sound judgment wins the confidence of men of every profession, and in his person they recognize, and respect the results of military training in its best expression. Nothing more severely tests the quality of any man than the maintenance, without possession of large wealth, of a leading position in the great, easy going, but at the same time cynical world of New York. No man could have better stood that test than General Sherman. His alertness of mind, his ready command of his resources, his quick response to the touch of the elbow, whatever be the company in which he finds himself, is as conspicuous in his life of retirement and civil enjoyment as it was in his military career.

We are authorized by the Second Comptroller to state that he has not as yet taken final action in the Watson longevity cases, and that he will not do so until after Feb. 20, inst., on which date he will hear arguments from attorneys interested, with the view to obtaining a reconsideration of the opinion of the Attorney General against the re-opening of those cases settled under the Morton case. The Attorney General's opinion, he says, would shut out not more than half the claims even if he should be guided by it. His deliberations now are concerned directly with just what claims are affected by the opinion accepting it as it stands, and with the arguments of those who hold that the opinion is an erroneous construction of the law. Whatever effect these arguments may have, there is nothing that will prevent a large portion of the Watson claims from being certified to Congress for appropriation.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES is among the distinguished visitors to Washington this week. He comes East, in response to the request of Senator Dolph, for the purpose of giving the Senate Committee on Seacoast Defences the benefit of his valued opinion as to the best means of placing the Pacific Slope in a reliable state of defence. He has also been called before the House Committee on Indian Affairs in connection with the resolution under consideration by the committee providing for the removal of the Apache prisoners now confined at Mount Vernon Barracks to Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

THE New York Herald, which is among the few papers that has always shown an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Navy, says: "If Mr. Hale's bill and Secretary Tracy's plans provide for such vessels as the English are laying down as the best type of battleships, we shall be asked to put many millions of dollars into pure experiments. They have never been tested in battle, and it is nearly certain that the first great action—whether of fleet against fleet or of ships against shore—will alter many of the theories and opinions now held concerning modern ships of war."

A STRICTLY new feature of the forthcoming Army Register will be the insertion of the names of the three cadets standing at the head of their respective classes at each of the fifty odd military colleges and universities at which Regular Army officers are detailed as instructors. This is in furtherance of the suggestion of Inspector-General Breckinridge, and will hereafter be a regular part of the Army Register. The names of these "distinguished cadets" have been telegraphed for in order that they may go in the Register for the present year.

THE long-pending Court-martial case of Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, 2d Infantry, was acted upon by the President Feb. 12, the following being his endorsement thereon:

The sentence in the foregoing case of Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, 2d Infantry, is confirmed; but in view of the judgment of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General, concurred in by the Major-General Commanding the Army, that the findings upon the first charge and its specifications are not sustained by indubitable proof, and in consideration of the excellent record of the accused, it is mitigated to a suspension from rank and duty with forfeiture of one-fourth of his pay for a period of three years.

He was found guilty of "conduct unbecoming," etc., and "conduct to the prejudice," etc., and was sentenced to dismissal.

We fear that in what we said concerning the non-retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, 6th Infantry, we have inadvertently wounded the too tender

sensibilities of the most worthy "Kansas City Times." Do not be so impatient in future, good Times; wait until you receive your weekly JOURNAL, and then with judicious use of the scissors and paste-pot you will be able to establish a most desirable home reputation as a reliable chronicle of Army matters.

COMMANDER WM. M. FOLGER formally assumed charge of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, on Feb. 13, his nomination having been reported by the Naval Committee and confirmed by the Senate on the previous day. The opposition from the discharged employees of the Navy-yard had no weight whatever with the committee. The nomination was unanimously recommended for favorable action, which was promptly taken by the Senate.

THE President has issued certificates of merit for bravery and gallantry in repelling the robbers who attacked Paymaster Wham and party to the following enlisted men of the Army: Geo. Arrington, Co. C, 24th Infantry; Benjamin Brezee, Co. E, 24th Infantry; Hamilton Lewis, Co. B, 24th Infantry; Joseph Jones, Co. K, 24th Infantry; Sydney Williams, Co. K, 24th Infantry; Julius Harrison, Co. B, 24th Infantry.

Ex. Doc. No. 170, H. R., publishes the excellent letter of Adjutant-General Kelton advocating an increase of pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army. It was addressed to the Secretary of War and by him transmitted to the Speaker of the H. R., referred to the Military Committee, and printed in connection with the bill to increase the pay of the non-com. officers to \$34, \$30, \$25, and \$20, according to rank.

SECRETARY PROCTOR says the proposed proclamation granting amnesty to Army deserters in certain cases will not be issued until some necessary information is obtained from the authorities at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, tending to show the effect and extent of a general pardon. The military prisoners should not be excluded, he thinks, merely because they were caught.

THE latest, most honest and humane plan for prolonging the pension drain on the Treasury, says the New York Herald, is that of colonizing rheumatic veterans at Hot Springs. Give the old men a chance.

THE first annual reunion of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution will be held at the Allyn House in Hartford on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has presented the Sultan of Turkey with twenty-four drums, which "hitherto have not been used in the Ottoman Army."

#### FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The President has approved the act to provide certificates of honorable service to those who have served in the United States Navy or Marine Corps who have lost their certificates of discharge.

House bill 3834, appropriating \$40,000 for the maintenance of the Marion (Ind.) Branch Volunteer Soldiers' Home for the remainder of the current fiscal year, was passed by the House Feb. 8th, and by the Senate Feb. 10th.

The Senate Committee on Military held a special meeting on Tuesday for the purpose of disposing of a good portion of the large amount of business before it, and was quite successful so far as private measures are concerned. The most important action at this meeting was the decision to report adversely the bill reducing the time of service necessary for the retirement of enlisted men from 30 to 25 years. This action practically kills all prospects for any legislation in this direction during this session, for without the support of the Committee it will be next to impossible to get any bill through the Senate. The report of the Territorial Claims Board on the war claims of Oregon, Nevada and California was extensively discussed, but no conclusion reached. The bills of interest to the Army acted upon were as follows:

*Favorably.*—S. 231, Granting longevity pay to Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.

S. 562, To pay widow of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., \$10,000 for services rendered by her husband in preparing and superintending the publication of a manual for the medical officers of the U. S. S. 1645, For the sale of Fort Bliss, Texas, and purchase of a new site.

*Adversely.*—S. 83, Reducing the time of service necessary for retirement of enlisted men of the Army from 30 to 25 years.

The Senate Committee on Military affairs at its regular meeting on Feb. 13, agreed to report favorably the nominations in the Medical Corps contained in this week's JOURNAL, and the bill S. 826, to place the name of Horatio Philip Van Cleave, late brigadier-general, U. S. V., on the Army Register in the same position where occupied by him when mustered out of the Army, Aug. 20, 1865, and to allow him the pay of brig.-general since that date. Several private bills were reported adversely, among them being the measure to restore W. H. Hammer, late captain, 20th Inf., and G. R. Parke, late lieutenant, 13th Inf., to Army and retire them.

The Senate Committee on Fisheries has reported adversely the bill to make the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries an officer of the Navy Department.

The Senate Committee on Sea Coast Defences begun consideration of the several bills to establish a gun foundry on the Pacific Slope, and to put that coast in a condition of defence, on Friday, Feb. 14, Generals Schofield, Miles, and Benét being heard in connection therewith.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on Wednesday, adopted favorable reports on S. 722, to give the late P. C. Johnson the rank of rear admiral from Jan. 25, 1887, and S. 724, relief of sufferers by wreck of Tallapoosa.

The House Military Committee has made a favorable report on the bill H. R. 3887, appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the victims of prison ships at Fort Green, Brooklyn.

The bill to transfer officers from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army after reaching 61 years of age, as reported by the House Military Committee, provides that when officers who have been placed on the limited retired list shall have attained the age of 64 years, they shall be transferred from said limited retired list to the unlimited list of officers retired for age. It is much simpler in form than the original bill, and while it accomplishes the same purpose, and is self-supporting, provides relief permanently as well as temporary.

The report to accompany the bill to transfer the Revenue Marine to the Navy, prepared by Representative Lodge under instructions from the House Naval Committee, is an elaborate document, presenting many cogent reasons for the proposed change. In addition to the remarks of the committee, it embodies the views of ex-Secretary Chandler and Secretary Tracy, and is accompanied by petitions signed by the majority of officers of the Revenue Marine Service; also communications urging the legislation from chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other organizations. According to tables accompanying the report, the increase of pay to officers by the transfer will aggregate \$138,830, while \$260,430 will be saved in the ordinary expenses of conducting the Revenue Service.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2540, Mr. Chandler. That hereafter there shall be no appointments of civil engineers in the Navy.

S. 2562, Mr. Hale. To authorize the appointment of Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, U. S. N., not in the line of promotion, to the position of surgeon, U. S. N., not in the line of promotion.

S. 2421, Mr. Chandler. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a board of three naval officers to investigate the plans and specifications that may be submitted to the Secretary by the Ericsson Coast Defence Company, of New York, for the construction of their improved submarine gun and detachable explosive ram, together with a suitable floating steam-carriage for testing the same; and on their report, should it be favorable, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase, at a cost of not more than \$175,000, the said gun, ram, and floating carriage, equipped complete and ready for trial tests, \$50,000 of said sum, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be expended under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy for trial tests, to be witnessed by said board of naval officers, and by a representative of the Ericsson Coast Defence Company, who shall, without charge, give all information required by the Navy Department relating to the operation of said gun, ram, and carriage.

Sec. 2. That in case the report of the said board of naval officers upon the trial tests be favorable, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract with the Ericsson Coast Defence Company for ten or more steel submarine guns and rams for the use of the Navy; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500,000 to carry out all the purposes of this act.

H. R. 6584, Mr. Tracey. To allow enlisted men of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., the same bounties as have been allowed to other enlisted men who served in the War of the Rebellion.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN reached his 70th birthday on Saturday last, Feb. 8, and the occasion was not forgotten. Several public recognitions of the day were planned but the veteran soldier preferred a quiet dinner party at his own house, 75 West 71st street, New York City. In his own words: It has to be a little party, because my dining room will only hold 16 people. There will be just 16 plates. My brother John is here now from Ohio, and I shall have with me Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard and Gen. Slocum. These were my three division commanders at the close of the war, and it affords me much happiness that they should all be here now and in excellent health. My other guests will be Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Gen. Wager Swayne, Joseph H. Choate, Col. J. M. Wilson, Superintendent of the Military Academy; Mayor Grant, Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn; Augustin Daly, J. W. Pinchot, Logan C. Murray and John J. Knox. In reply to a congratulatory message sent by Chicago members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and others, the following was sent:

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

General A. L. Chellain, Chairman, Chicago:

No incense so sweet as the flattering words conveyed by your message. Received too late to be answered same night. Expect to meet you all in September to dedicate General Grant's statue in Lincoln Park. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The C. O. Fort Columbus will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. Geo. W. Weiss, Bat. C, 5th Art. (S. O. 37, Feb. 13, Div. A.)

Capt. Wm. B. Beck, 5th Art., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 37, Feb. 13, Div. A.)

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department during the present week: Captain M. Hooton, 2d Inf.; Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Col. W. A. Rucker, Pay Dept.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Poland, 21st Inf.; Major J. S. Witcher, Pay Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. E. P. French, 31 Inf.; Major D. N. Bash, Pay Dept.; 2d Lieut. L. Daniel, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert Alexander, 7th Inf.; Col. H. L. Abbot, Engineers; Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art.; Lt. Col. A. Mordecai, Ord.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Conrad, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 31 Art.; Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles; Major J. I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Coffman, retired.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

## PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The proceedings of the Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at Washington last week may well be considered as marking a significant period in our military history. The meeting was important, both in its personnel and in those whom they represented. It included the most distinguished officers of the National Guard of the States, as the list of delegates we have published will show. It included delegates from California and far-off Montana, and the names of officers well known as being the first in intellect and enterprise as well as in rank among our National Guardsmen.

The action of Secretary Proctor in ordering a review of all the Regular troops around Washington in honor of these "distinguished officers" was a graceful and well-merited compliment. Few, however, except those who have been interested in the work of the Association since its organization at Gen. Wingate's house in 1879, and who can remember the trials and tribulations through which it has since had to struggle to attain its present influential position, and who also know the great gulf which then, and until within a brief period, separated the National Guard and the Army can appreciate what changes have taken place, what prejudices and jealousies have disappeared before a review of Regular troops could be tendered to and accepted by National Guard officers and be treated by all as nothing unusual.

This action, together with the discussions in the convention, are bright with hope for both branches of the Service. The National Guard of the States are looking to the Army for criticism, instruction and advice. The Army in giving this, is learning fully as much as it imparts. Each has much to learn from the other. As they are brought together in the State camps, in the field manoeuvres and other methods which the convention has planned, nothing but good can result and we can expect within a brief period to see a compact and efficient organization of Regulars and National Guardsmen created throughout the country, which will form a nucleus for our future armies and to which the country can turn with confidence in the hour of need.

## MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The aggregate strength of the militia force of the United States for the year 1889, according to the returns received from the various States and Territories and reported to Congress Feb. 3 by the Adjutant-General of the Army, was 103,292 organized and 7,352,171 unorganized. Of these 8,062 are officers and 95,240 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. As compared with the returns of a year ago, a falling off of 3,214 in the grand total of organized militia is shown. As a matter of fact, however, there was a few hundred increase during the year, the absence of any returns from the States of Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi accounting for the apparent loss. The following are the returns for each State and Territory for the years 1889 and 1888:

	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.
Alabama.....	2,638	2,244	New Hampshire.....	1,253	1,237
California.....	3,735	4,040	New Jersey.....	4,400	4,184
Colorado.....	766	982	New York.....	14,231	13,532
Connecticut.....	2,584	2,551	North Carolina.....	1,501	1,457
Delaware.....	607	557	Ohio.....	4,919	5,027
Florida.....	No ret.		Oregon.....	1,751	1,559
Georgia.....	4,027	4,061	Pennsylvania.....	8,493	8,251
Illinois.....	4,083	4,219	Rhode Island.....	1,230	1,189
Indiana.....	2,306	2,045	South Carolina.....	5,049	5,305
Iowa.....	2,700	2,543	Tennessee.....	2,648	1,557
Kansas.....	2,179	1,946	Texas.....	1,876	2,510
Kentucky.....	1,381	1,536	Vermont.....	801	801
Louisiana.....	No ret.		Virginia.....	2,748	2,621
Maine.....	1,136	1,108	West Virginia.....	674	955
Maryland.....	2,023	1,983	Wisconsin.....	2,741	2,281
Massachusetts.....	5,124	5,182	Arizona.....	782	No ret.
Michigan.....	2,607	2,558	Idaho.....	93	No ret.
Minnesota.....	1,940	1,860	New Mexico.....	1,637	1,637
Mississippi.....	No ret.		Wyoming.....	77	88
Missouri.....	1,825	1,389	Dist. of Col.....	1,643	1,281
Montana.....	786	590			
Nebraska.....	1,065	1,149	Grand agg.....	103,292	106,006
Nevada.....	553	467			

## NEW ARMORIES.

The proposition from a civilian member of the New York Armory Board to build an armory that shall be occupied jointly by the 1st and 2d Batteries and Troop A, it is hoped, will not be seriously entertained by those in power to decide the matter. It would be a most unwise move, and decidedly detrimental to the interests of each organization concerned. The 2nd Battery at present is amply provided for, and have a roomy armory, which has been improved and fitted up at considerable expense, the battery paying a goodly portion of the cost themselves. They are in a locality they like, and are perfectly satisfied at present. When other organizations who stand in greater need of quarters are provided for, the battery is then willing to better itself, if the means are forthcoming. The 1st Battery, also, wants an armory of its own, and is strongly opposed to the three in one idea, as is also Troop A. The troop, if an armory is to be built on the plot in rear of the 8th Regiment armory, will need all the room the space and building could afford to properly perfect itself in its drill. The riding ring would only be of use to the troop, and for the batteries to use it to advantage would be out of the question. Military men qualified to judge will bear out this statement. In

case of fire or explosion, three organizations would be sufferers. They would conflict with each other in various ways. An armory should be constructed to be an advantage to an organization, to help it develop in military efficiency. This purpose should be kept in view. If the opinion of those qualified to judge is ignored, and the organizations boxed up together, it can only be to their serious disadvantage, and also to that of the city and State. These organizations are three of the finest, and everything to help them maintain their high standard of military efficiency should be done.

## THE CREEDMOOR RIFLE RANGE.

To protect the contemplative Long Islander against the stray bullets passing the embankment behind the butts at Creedmoor, the best plan would seem to be the purchase of a portion of the land of the old Vogel Farm lying to the west of the range, and have the butts at the foot of the great hills adjoining. Here is a natural barrier of great height, and one that would never need repairing. Bullets would never fly over it. The cost of erecting an artificial bullet stop of sufficient height and length involves a large outlay of money, not only at first, but afterwards, in repairs. By the purchase of the old Vogel Farm land in front of the big hills would in time more than pay for itself. The road between the farm and the present range could give place to a similar road on the east of the range as a substitute. If additional land is to be purchased, the farm in question offers natural advantages, hard to duplicate and well worth considering.

## SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:  
Feb. 15.—Review and presentation of marksmen's badges, 23d N. Y., at armory.  
Feb. 16.—Entertainment and reception, Co. G, 15th N. Y., at Lyceum Opera House, 34th St., near Lexington Ave.  
Feb. 21.—Annual ball and review of 2d Battery at armory.  
Feb. 21.—Annual reception Non-Commissioned Officers' Association 15th N. Y., at armory.  
Feb. 21.—Review, presentation of badges and reception 24th N. Y., at armory.  
Feb. 21.—Annual ball 60th Regt. drum and fife corps at armory.  
Feb. 22.—Annual reception of Co. G, 7th N. Y.  
Feb. 22.—Review and presentation of marksmen's badges, 8th N. Y., at armory.  
Feb. 24.—Annual drill and reception of Co. F, 47th N. Y., at the armory.  
Feb. 27.—Review of 13th N. Y., at armory.  
March 1.—Joint athletic meeting Co. H, 71st N. Y., and American A. C.  
March 4.—Annual ball Co. F, 60th N. Y., at Central Turn Verein Opera House, 67th Street near 3d Avenue.  
March 17.—Ball of Co. C, 69th N. Y., at Tammany Hall, New York.  
March 27.—Spring Athletic Games, 12th Regt., at armory.  
April 8.—Athletic games Co. I, 69th N. Y., at armory.  
April 12.—Athletic games of 7th N. Y., at armory.

## Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The second competition for the Le Boutillier Trophy brought nine teams together on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 8, in the armory range. Cos. H and I for some reason withdrew almost at the last moment. For the first time in a good many years, Co. E's team did better shooting than the other eight teams and, in consequence, won a magnificent victory. The scores were as follows:

Pvt. G. W. McLaughlin.....	500 yds.	5455445-32	68
Corpl. A. W. Trotter.....	500 yds.	5555455-34	68
Corpl. A. E. Pressinger.....	500 yds.	545555-31	64
Pvt. G. McLean.....	500 yds.	4355544-30	63
Pvt. H. N. Tiemann.....	500 yds.	5455454-31	62
Pvt. L. G. Frankau.....	500 yds.	5455544-31	59
Pvt. F. P. Wilkinson.....	500 yds.	5455544-31	57
Total at 500 yds., 219; 500 yds., 216.....			435

The happy commandant of Co. E has been overwhelmed with congratulations. Scores of other teams were:

	500 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company A.....	211	224	435
Company B.....	201	227	428
Company C.....	210	214	424
Company D.....	202	218	420
Company F.....	202	218	420
Company K.....	205	210	415
F. S. and Co. S.....	195	210	405
Company D.....	191	199	390

This trophy is to be finally won by the company winning three competitions, not necessarily consecutive. Co. B had one shot shut out by the time limit and this, coupled with the fact that on the team was a young Benedict living out of town, who was overcautious about his train, caused a lower score than their recent shooting deserved. Result, 54 out of 70.

The eighth annual reception of Co. H, Capt. C. E. Lydecker, was held at the Lyceum Lyceum, 59th Street and Madison Avenue on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12. It was a largely attended and very enjoyable assemblage, among which were prominent officers and others. The patronesses were—Mrs. John Pomeroy Townsend, Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Mrs. A. L. White, Mrs. Thos. Blake Kent, Mrs. J. B. Holland, Mrs. William J. Underwood, and Mrs. Emmons Clark.

A very happy assemblage was that attending the reception of Co. A, Capt. A. W. Conover, at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12. Many prominent society people and charming ladies graced the occasion, which reached a happy conclusion about midnight.

## Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The regiment will parade for review and presentation of State marksmen's badges on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has been tendered the review and has accepted the honor. After the military exercises there will be dancing from 9.30 to 11.45 o'clock. There are several vacancies in the Board of Officers which it is expected will be very shortly filled.

Co. G, 8th N. Y., Capt. A. T. Mason, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, celebrated their annual ball at West End Hall. It was a very pleasant gathering, which filled the cosy hall, and the entertainment was a very enjoyable one.

The 8th Regt. N. Y. Athletic Association held their annual meeting, Feb. 7, and elected the following officers: President, Lieut. Louis Hepp, Co. H; Vice-President, Lieut. John T. Slingerland, Co. B; Treas., Sergt. Geo. D. Scott, Jr. (re-elected); Sec., Private Max Franklin, Co. D (re-elected); Captain, 1st Sergt. Albert Hepp, Co. H; Lieut.-Sergt., F. Buchhorn, Co. H (re-elected); Sergt.-at-Arms, Sergt. Jos. Hearn, Co. C. S. (re-elected).

The following is a list of the officers and non-com. staff at present in the regiment:

Col. George D. Scott, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, Major Henry Chaussey, Jr., Adj. Gen. L. Wentworth, Quartermaster H. G. Ridabock, Commissary P. Milligan, Surg. C. H.

Bruce, M. D., Asst. Surg. S. Hemingway, M. D., Chaplain Wesley R. Davis, Capt. Edward Barker, I. R. P.; David P. Arnold, Treasurer.

Co. B.—Capt. Thos. M. Young, 2d Lieut. J. T. Slingerland, Co. C.—Capt. Alex. T. Mason, 1st Lieut. H. L. Cammann, Co. D.—1st Lieut. Geo. C. Heilner.

Co. E.—Capt. E. Austin Oothout, 1st Lieut. Fred. E. Gilbert, 2d Lieut. Greenville T. Snellman.

Co. F.—Capt. Knight Nettel, 1st Lieut. Robt. A. McKim, 2d Lieut. O. Harriman, Jr.

Co. G.—Capt. A. A. Oates, 1st Lieut. J. L. Myers, 2d Lieut. S. J. Sayle.

Co. H.—Capt. W. De L. Cunningham, 1st Lieut. L. Hepp, Co. I.—Capt. Wm. H. Dewar, 2d Lieut. G. P. Cammann.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergt.-Major Robt. B. Brown, Jr., Com. Sergt. Paul Ridel, Sergt. Standard-Bearer Joseph Hearn, Drum-Major Timothy W. McKeever, Bandmaster Geo. A. Connor.

## Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

This regiment assembled at its armory in full dress uniform on Friday evening, Feb. 7, for review and presentation of State marksmen's badges. Mayor Grant had been tendered the honor of review and was present with a number of other prominent city officials. After ranks were ordered, the Mayor, accompanied by Col. Seward, passed around the lines, and the regiment certainly presented a very good appearance, both as to steadiness and good condition of uniforms and brasses. Owing to limited room and somewhat unsafe condition of the building the passage in review was dispensed with. The sharpshooters and marksmen were ordered to the front and Mayor Grant congratulated the regiment on its success, and said every man should feel proud of its record and endeavor to keep it up in the future. He wished it every success. Co. A, Capt. G. A. Lorigan, having won the prizes for the greatest number and largest percentage of marksmen, was presented with same. They consisted of a fine steel engraving, contributed by Capt. Gibson, I. R. P., and a set of bronzes, presented by Commissary Geo. A. Clements. The sharpshooters presented with silver medals were Capt. J. M. Macdonnell, Co. E, 45; Pvt. J. H. McGinn, Co. K, 45; Capt. K. C. Gilman, I. R. P., 45; Lieut. G. A. S. Wener, Co. A, 43; Pvt. E. L. Chase, Co. K, 43; Lieut. H. C. Taylor, Co. G, 42; and Lieut. W. H. Truman, Co. H, 42. Marksmen's badges were presented to 265 members. Lieut. Chas. E. Kohlberger and Pvt. Noah D. Ward are entitled to special mention, having won for the fifteenth time consecutively, as members of the 9th Regt., the State decoration for marksmen.

The regimental figure of merit in rifle practice for 1888 and 1889 is as follows:

	Strength at Inspection.	Marksmen.	General Figure of Merit, 1888.	General Figure of Merit, 1889.
P. S. and N. C. S.	19	17	89.47	90.00
Company A.....	100	61	40.35	35.03
Company B.....	45	38	50.94	42.50
Company C.....	54	14	40.78	36.04
Company D.....	59	21	53.19	38.41
Company E.....	43	18	38.02	36.54
Company F.....	55	22	40.01	44.46
Company G.....	59	24	49.35	37.60
Company H.....	58	25	56.53	44.55
Company I.....	79	34	48.89	43.42
Company K.....	51	12	30.26	35.51
Total, 1888.....	692	273	48.41	.....
Total, 1889.....	613	143	.....	39.76

The regiment reformed for dress parade. In the formation, the color guard held their place at a carry. They should have carried them in the same position as that of their company, which was at a right shoulder. The line was promptly formed and the manual was very good. The Ambulance Corps were presented with their medals by Chaplain Maynard, who made one of his usual eloquent speeches.

The ceremony was one of the best demonstrations of ability made by the regiment in some time, and this fact was quickly and by many qualified to judge. Among those present were Comptroller Myers and Commissioner Coleman.

## Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

The regiment has undergone several drills in the school of the battalion, which were very successful, and the non-com. have also been instructed. The regimental recruit class has been undergoing very thorough instruction also. The exact strength of the regiment at the last quarter was 900, the previous returns being erroneous. This is a gain of 25 on the previous quarter. The social events at present on the bill are the ball of the drum and fife corps, at the armory, Feb. 21; the reception of Co. F, Captain T. Mortimer, at Central Turn-Verein Hall, 67th Street and 3d Avenue, on March 4; a reception of Co. G, Captain D. C. McCarthy, at Tammany Hall, on March 11, and a series of athletic games by Co. I, at the armory, on April 8, including running and walking, turn-of-war, and a competitive drill, open to all members of the National Guard. Entries close March 29 at the armory, where full information can be obtained.

## FOURTH NEW JERSEY.—COL. P. F. WANSEL.

COMPANIES B, C, and E assembled in Oakland Rink, Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, for instruction in the school of the battalion. The men were slow in assembling, owing a great deal to the distance they are forced to come. The rink was cold and damp, with no fires to heat it. The men had their uniforms concealed with citizens' overcoats. Upon inquiry, we find that the State has plenty of overcoats; but instead of allowing the troops to keep them, they are only issued for State service, and pending this are kept stored away in the State arsenal at Trenton for the benefit of the militia. The battalion was formed with three companies of sixteen files, marched in column of fours, executed on right into line, close column on first company, and other manoeuvres. The marching by company was good. The men are intelligent and paid very good attention, and the drill was very successful. The men who qualified as Sen. Gilt as marksmen were ordered to the front, and Capt. A. P. Bush, I. R. P., presented the badges. The small number of men that received these badges shows that there is not as much interest taken in marksmanship as there should be.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

BRIG. (REAR) M. L. BONHAM, Jr., Adjutant and Inspector General, in his annual report for 1889, to His Excellency John P. Richardson, Governor, among other things, says: The number of troops in the Service is a little less than last year. This is due to no diminution in the zeal and interest of the men, but is due to the fact that the inspections this year were more rigid and severe than heretofore. Numbers of applications are on file for leave to organize companies, which have been reluctantly refused because the limit of 100 companies, fixed by law, is nearly reached. The troops are very unequally distributed, some counties having as many as seven or eight companies, but most of them only one, with none in three counties. I see no remedy for it, except a complete reorganization of the whole force. On this subject and others of interest to the militia, Maj. R. C. Gilchrist, commanding the Washington Light Infantry Battalion, has submitted some very pertinent and timely suggestions, which I shall take the liberty of laying before the military committee and ask for the earnest consideration of the members of that body.

The militia law needs revising and amending. As the law for the distribution of the annual appropriation, now stands it is abused by some companies which do not drill, and some times do not even meet from one inspection to the next. But at inspection they all wear uniform they have, often with substitutes, and thus get the fullest advantage of the appropriation. It is manifestly unjust. I suggest that the law be changed so as to require that every infantry com-



pany shall drill once a month. The average of attendance at these drills, taken with the attendance at the annual inspection, to be the basis upon which the appropriation shall be distributed, provided such average does not fall below the minimum number now required to pass inspection. As a general rule the cavalry is composed of farmers whose horses are worked in the corps, and the members of which companies, in many instances, live far apart; hence it would not be possible for this branch of the troops to drill monthly. Therefore, I recommend that cavalry and artillery be required to drill six times a year, and in every other respect be amenable to the same law as the infantry. Provision should be made to excuse any company, for good cause, from a drill, upon the recommendation of the regimental and brigade commanders. Although occasions constantly arise calling for the militia in aid of the civil authorities, and although the troops always respond with alacrity, yet, as a matter of fact, they have never been paid a cent for these services.

In April last, the Jenkins Rifles, Capt. J. R. Lindsay, commanding, were ordered to report to the sheriff of York County to protect prisoners in his custody from threatened violence. Provision for the payment of their actual expenses of travel and board was small, but the per diem due them has not been paid.

Likewise, on Oct. 22, Capt. G. D. Heath, commanding the Lee Light Infantry, was ordered to report with his company to the sheriff of Chester, for the preservation of peace and the enforcement of the law. This he did at great sacrifice to him and his men, and they ought to be paid for it, this being the second time this company has been called upon to perform this duty.

On Aug. 23 a disturbance of serious import occurred at Mt. Pleasant, and a bloody riot was imminent. In obedience to orders Brig. Gen. Huzzum, commanding the 4th Brigade, was directed to dispatch to the scene of the danger as many troops as were necessary to maintain order, and to enable the sheriff to execute the law. It is apparent that the presence of these troops prevented bloodshed and the horrors of mob violence. Surely, these troops deserve the pliancy promised to them by the law of the State. They cannot refuse to obey such orders as were given in this case without incurring the serious penalties of such disobedience, yet some of them cannot afford the loss of time which obedience to these orders involves; hence the injustice of not paying these claims, many of which are in existence. This disregard of their rights in these premises does much to dampen the zeal and ardor of the men.

It was not found to be practicable to hold an encampment this year. The troops are not willing, nor are they able, to bear the expense of these encampments in addition to giving their time and services. The amount received by each company from the annual appropriation barely suffices to pay for the rent of an armory, and for other current expenses. I confess I did not urge the encampment this year, for my observation is to the effect that where the troops pay all their expenses of transportation and subsistence they look upon the occasion as one of holiday designed for pleasure, and it is practically impossible to enforce strict discipline, and to make the camp one of instruction. On the other hand, when they are ordered into camp, and have transportation and subsistence provided, as in other States, they at once recognize that they are amenable to strict military law, and perform their duties cheerfully and promptly. The State owns tents and camp equipments of the value of \$4,000. It seems a pity that these should lie idle and mold and rot for the lack of such small sum necessary to hold the encampment. It would not require a large amount. Regimental encampments are, in my opinion, more desirable than one general encampment. The regiment could be made to alternate, that is to say only one regiment need go into camp in the same year. I have so often urged this matter upon the attention of the Legislature, without effect, that it seems futile to recur to it again; but I look upon it as a matter of such great importance, that, at the risk of wearying the patience of that body, I beg of you to impress upon the members your hearty concurrence in these views.

At the Washington Centennial, held in New York, from April 30 to May 3, some unkind criticism was made of the appearance and drill of our troops, and I take this occasion to say that the criticisms were as unjust as they were harsh. It is true that our men were not as abundantly supplied with marching and camp outfits as the troops of other States that had made ample appropriation for the payment of the expenses of their troops. But they were well-uniformed, and equipped with the regulation arms and accoutrements. When it is borne in mind that these men had gone all this way at their own cost to participate in the parade, the criticism was, to say the least of it, in very bad taste, even if it had been true. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to say that the conduct and appearance of the South Carolina troops were worthy of praise and commendation.

I am gratified to report that the interest in the militia is unabated. My visits of inspection to all parts of the State have shown me that the sentiment of the thoughtful people is strongly in favor of the maintenance of an efficient body of militia with a view to aid in the maintenance of law and order.

#### CONNECTICUT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL WM. B. RUDD, has issued his annual report for the year 1889. In reference to armories he says: "The custom of renting State armories for various entertainments seems to meet the wants of the people in the cities and towns where they are located. While it is true that the armories were constructed for the use of the active militia, the people who have paid for their construction certainly should have the right to occasionally occupy them if it can be done without detriment to the organizations quartered therein. If the rental of armories should be absolutely prohibited, the prohibition would apply not only to armories owned by the State, but to those leased. This would be a great hardship to the companies located in leased armories, as they rely upon the rentals to provide them with funds to properly light and heat them. The State leases 16 armories, for which it pays annually the sum of \$6,708."

The officers of the 2d Regiment on Feb. 3, elected Captain Lucius F. Burpee, of Waterbury, major, in place of Major Thomas T. Wells, resigned.

Co. F, 1st Regiment, Conn. N. G., has unanimously elected ex-Capt. J. B. Newton, Co. K has re-elected Capt. Preston, and Co. A has re-elected Capt. Schulze. These officers were among those who sent in their resignations on account of the letting of their armory by the State for polo. The first and last named officers were among those dishonorably discharged. These re-elections are, of course, subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief. His disapproval will cause a second election to be held and upon a second disapproval, the commander-in-chief has power to appoint some one to fill the vacancies.

Co. C, 5th Battalion, (colored,) of Bridgeport, has been disbanded.

If the Governor of the State of Connecticut has authority to dishonorably dismiss an officer in time of peace, without the verdict of a Court-martial, his authority exceeds, in this respect, that of the President of the United States. The military way would have been to refuse to accept the resignations of his insubordinate officers and ordered them before a Court-martial. The Regulations of the Connecticut National Guard, par. 88, provide that "dishonorable discharges are given only upon sentence of a Court-martial." This accords with military usage, but sec. 3159, "Militia Law, State of Connecticut, Revision of 1887, in force Jan. 11, 1888," provides that "the Commander-in-Chief may give an honorable or a dishonorable discharge to any officer, musician, private, or member of a band in the service." We leave to the Connecticut courts the task of reconciling these two paragraphs. Whatever the measure

of the offence, the law should be very clear that justifies the refusal to grant an officer the right of trial. Governor Buckley's action seems to be dictated by a civilian's misconception as to the arbitrary nature of military law. An officer of the Army can be summarily discharged only in time of war, but even then he has the right to demand a trial by Court-martial "as soon as the necessities of the public service may permit," on his "setting forth under oath that he has been wrongfully and unjustly dismissed."

#### RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR H. W. LADD, in his message to the General Assembly a few days ago, announced that he had "obtained from the Honorable Secretary of War the promise of a new breech-loading steel battery of four guns, to be delivered in July next."

Adjt.-Gen. Dyer, in his report, recommends an increase in the State appropriation to \$35,000, for a yearly tour of duty; for the establishment of rifle practice; for increased payment from the State appropriation to the commands which conform to the law, in discipline, numbers, etc., and for putting the independent organizations, if possible, out to school among the Regular troops at Fort Adams. The amendment in the law suggested requiring schools of brigades, regimental and company officers for instructions in the subjects which are important to the militiamen, is a hint adopted from New York and Massachusetts, and one which should be carried out. Col. Hunter C. Wolfe, A. I. G., in his report on the inspection of Camp H. W. Ladd last July, advises furnishing of the tents, doing away with camp coats, etc., and all the luxuries and fancy furnishings. The 1st Machine Gun Battery street was reported as a model of cleanliness. A lack of knowledge of the duties of the guards is noticed and a greater attention to this part of camp work is recommended. The brigade drill was put down as very good indeed. Particularizing as to the different commands the report says: "The 1st of the light battery and Gatling battery of the State need not fear to place them in the field for active service in any company."

#### VARIOUS.

At a meeting of the National Guard Association of the U. S., held at Washington, D. C., last week, the following officers were elected: Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, president; Col. C. E. Bridge, corresponding secretary; Col. F. Farnsworth, Michigan, recording secretary; Adjt.-Gen. Saml. Dalton, of Massachusetts, first vice president, and Gen. Anderson, second vice-president. The elections were unanimous. At the review of the regular troops on Friday forenoon, consisting of five batteries of artillery parading as infantry, one battery of light artillery, and two troops of cavalry mounted.

The grand ball of the State Fencibles Battalion of Philadelphia, commanded by Major W. W. Chew, which took place on Feb. 10, was one of the most successful ever given by them. The committee spared no expense. The decorations were the handsomest seen in the Academy for some time. Military guests from all over the country were present. A number of Army and Navy officers, several Governors, and prominent Government, State, and City officials, and citizens were among the guests. It was an evening of enjoyment long to be remembered.

The 28th anniversary drill and reception of Co. F, 47th N. Y., Capt. F. P. Swazey, which is to take place at the armory on Monday evening, Feb. 24, promises to be one of the most brilliant social and military events yet given in the armory. A large number of invitations have been accepted, and with the well-known enterprise of the company, success is assured.

The nationality of the officers in the National Guard of New York on the active list Jan. 1, 1890, according to the records in the Adjutant General's office was as follows: American, 603; Irish, 44; English, 25; German, 14; Scotch, 7; French, 3; Canadian, 3; Swedish, 2; Swiss, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; Austrian, 1; Barbadoes, 1; Spanish, 1.

Under the heading of "Athletes in Repose" the N. Y. Evening World pays the following compliment to a well-known representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "Mr. Charles J. Leach is manager of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association. His penitency is only exceeded by his short stature. He may be little but, oh my! what he lacks in ponderosity is more than counterbalanced in energy and athletic enthusiasm."

The third anniversary of Co. B, 1st N. Y., was celebrated at the Harlem Opera House Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 8. The exercises were opened with a short drill, Lieut. Smith in command, and the well-executed evolutions of the company received merited applause from the large audience. A number of military guests in uniform were among those present. Dancing concluded the entertainment.

Col. Frank S. Collins, asst. chief of artillery, New York, graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in June, 1875, and served in the U. S. Navy as "Midshipman" for two years. He is a bright young man of pleasing address. He may be much older than he looks, but we are of opinion that he was hardly matured enough to be a major and aide-de-camp of the 1st Division, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1884, as the last official register would make us believe.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, 13th N. Y., is now enabled to assume military duty with his accustomed activity. The Colonel was kept in enforced retirement for some nine months, owing to a most severe accident to his foot, due to his horse falling at the Centennial parade. Col. Harding has now been in military harness, in war and peace, for over a quarter of a century and hopes to continue for some time to come.

The well-known Tibbitts Corps of Troy, N. Y., has received from the executor of the will of the late Geo. W. R. Tibbitts \$3,333 for a sick-benefit fund, and the family of each member of the corps will receive a proportionate share of the principal upon the member's decease.

The meetings of the 1st Battalion of N. Y. State Naval Reserve Artillery are held on the first Tuesday of each month at Columbus Hall, 878 6th ave., N. Y. City.

Capt. L. Hall, of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, has resigned.

2d Lieut. Warren F. H. Tupper, Co. F, 47th N. Y., having put up a score of 46 out of a possible 50 on the armory range, was up to Feb. 4 on top as an armory marksman in his regiment.

Capt. Hill, of Co. C, 5th N. Y., has received an invitation from Co. A, 14th N. Y., Brooklyn, to attend its exhibition drill on Feb. 21st.

The N. R. A. of America have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, General Geo. W. Wingate; Vice-President, John B. Woodward; Secretary, Capt. John S. Shepard; Treasurer, Leslie C. Bruce.

The following officers are announced as on the personal staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, State of New Jersey: Colonels George B. M. Harvey, John T. Van Clee, Robert Adams, Michael T. Barrett, Anthony R. Kuser, Henry Spielman, aides-de-camp.

The reception tendered the Rev. Dr. Witt Talmage, chaplain of the 13th N. Y., which took place at the armory on Feb. 6th, taxed the building to its utmost capacity, and many people could not gain admittance. Co. K was detailed for guard duty. The officer of the day was Capt. C. H. Luscomb; officers of the Guard, Lieut. G. W. Rodgers and W. L. Taylor.

Capt. Charles H. Luscomb, Co. K, 13th N. Y., has been appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Chapin in the place of Henry L. Hayden, recently made Police Commissioner.

The Union Prisoners of War National Memorial Association on Feb. 7, 1890, filed its certificate of incorporation in the County Clerk's office, New York city. Those interested in the Association are Gen. Alex. Webb, Gen. Horatio C.

King, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Gen. Alex. Shaler, Gen. Wager Swaine, ex-Judge Geo. M. Van Hoesen, Marshal John W. Jacobus, Ira M. Hedges, Henry M. Cist, Alonzo T. Decker, Ezra H. Ripple, Jas. Grant Wilson, Floyd Clarkson, James D. Bell, Chas. E. Hyatt, Jas. L. Kilgore, H. B. Masten, Chas. H. Barnes, Augustus C. Tate and Fred'k Rowe.

The delinquency court of the 21 N. Y. Brigade, consisting of Col. John N. Partridge, 23d Regt., Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, 13th Regt., and Major Benj. Steen, 14th Regt., will meet on Feb. 19, on which date the delinquent commissioned officers of the 2d Brigade will be summoned for trial.

One of the attractions of the season will be the grand annual ball of the 69th N. Y. Drum and Fife Corps, presided over by Drum Major O'Neill. This event takes place at the regimental armory on Friday evening, Feb. 21, the eve of Washington's Birthday. Bayne's 69th Regt. Band will furnish the music, which, it is almost unnecessary to mention, is sure to be very fine, and the attendance large, for the well-known rollicking airs of the drum and fife corps and band of the gallant 69th, which are such an attraction on parade out of doors, are sure to be doubly so within.

The athletic games held Feb. 10th by Co. D, 47th N. Y., at their armory, Brooklyn, were the most successful and largest attended of any of the athletic entertainments yet given in the regiment. The sports were exciting, and a number of meritorious performances were done.

By the burning of Washington Hall at Paterson, N. J., Feb. 4, Cos. A and B, 1st Battalion, who had an armory in the building, lost furniture estimated at a value of \$4,000, and a Gatling gun, rifles, uniforms, equipments and ammunition, loss about \$3,500. The latter falls on the State.

The recent election of Lieut. Jackson to the captaincy of Co. G, 14th Regt., Penn., has been declared illegal. Section 8, of the Military Code, declares that the minimum number of enlisted men constituting a company in the National Guard shall be fifty. Therefore a company with a less number of men on its rolls is not recognized as such by the code, and hence in the Guard must not fulfill the requirements of the law. Attention was called to this fact previous to the election, but it was disregarded, and the election was held with the result stated above.

A number of delinquent guardsmen in St. Paul, Minn., were recently hauled over the coals and made to realize that military laws were in existence. Notices were sent to the members that they were to appear regularly for drill, but as no attention was paid to them, warrants were sworn out in the municipal court charging some 20 or 25 members of the 1st Battery and 2d Platoon with wilful neglect of duty and desertion, in failing to obey the orders of their superior officers and not attending the drill meetings. It is said that Adjutant General John H. McMullen has issued orders to the local commandants to prosecute each man who has been derelict in attending the meetings to the full extent of the law.

Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., 9th N. Y., directs the several companies of this command to assemble at the Armory for battalion drill as follows, viz.: Cos. C, G, and F, Tuesday, Feb. 18; H, E, I, and K, Wednesday, Feb. 19; A, D, and H, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Sergeant A. G. Weisbach, Co. C, 1st Regt., Tacoma, was the winner of a competitive drill, embracing the school of the soldier, company, and battery exercises—Upson's tactics. There were eleven competitors, and the prize was a very handsome gold medal, which is to be won three times before becoming personal property. There was a very large attendance at the drill.

Representative members of the National Guard and independent military companies of Washington have prepared, and will present to the State Legislature at an early date, a petition praying for certain changes in the military law passed by the last Territorial Legislature, and which is still in force. The petitioners suggest that the number of regimental districts be increased, and advocate a number of other changes, made necessary by reason of the phenomenal increase in population and the large number of military companies organized during the passage of the present law.

Co. E, 6th Regt. Iowa National Guard, has been fortunate in securing Sergt. C. C. Kinswater, Co. K, 2d U. S. Inf., for a month's instruction in tactics. The company drills three times a week, and is making rapid progress in the manual. Sergt. Kinswater is on a six months' furlough, having re-enlisted for another term of service. The sergeant is a thorough tactician, and in rifle practice stands fifth in the Department of the Platte, and comes to the company with the best of recommendations from his colonel, captain, and Lieut. Turner.

The report which appeared in several papers to the effect that Judge Advocate General C. A. H. Bartlett, of New York, had rendered a decision on the right of staff officers to vote for field officers is untrue, and we have his authority for saying so. General Bartlett is preparing a decision on the subject, which he hopes to have completed next week.

The annual review, presentation of long service medals and reception of the 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. D. Wilson, will take place at the armory on Friday evening, Feb. 21. Brig.-Gen. F. P. Earle, Chief of Artillery, will take the review. Many prominent officers of the State, also delegation from the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Albany Burgess Corps, and various other organizations have accepted invitations. It will undoubtedly be a distinguished and enjoyable gathering.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. E.—There are about 50 ahead of you on the Commissary Sergeant list.

S. B.—The bill to increase the pay of members of the Hospital Corps has not passed the Senate.

G. D. H. asks: What is the next inferior rating to a machinist in the Navy? Ans.—Blacksmith.

Gunner.—Gen. Benét has just passed his sixty-third birthday. He will be retired for age Jan. 22, 1891.

A. E. R. asks where Lieut. B. C. Dent is at present. Ans.—At last accounts Esplanade Dent was at 75th ave., West Duluth, Minn.

Retro.—Yes, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Speaker of the House, served as an acting assistant paymaster, U. S. Navy, from April 19, 1864, to Nov. 4, 1865.

J. A. K.—It is difficult to describe the best way to fold an overcoat before placing it on the knapsack. Indeed there are different methods, and to do it well and neatly must be acquired by practical experience.

J. A. K., Kenton, O., writes: We at the grave of one of our comrades, the other day, gave rest on arms. Now, to resume the carry, do not know just when the head should be raised, there being nothing in the Tactics. Ans.—At the command "Carry." See Par. 91, Tactics.

Old Soldier asks: Can or could a soldier, discharged on surgeon's certificate from the Hospital Corps, be enlisted again as general service clerk or messenger, if physically and mentally able to perform the work required? Ans.—Yes, if the opportunity be afforded him.

Brassard.—To reply to your question would necessitate an examination of the enlistment papers of all the hospital stewards. The papers of those stewards appointed since the hospital corps was formed are in the Surgeon General's Office, those of the stewards in service before the passage of the law are in the A. G. O.

Will you please give me the locations of the 165th N. Y. Vol., Duryea Zouaves, 2d Batt., Army Corps, and under what General, and oblige? Ans.—The 165th N. Y. served in the 19th Corps, Dept. of the Gulf, under General



Banks, to July, 1864, and in the 19th Corps, in the Shenandoah Valley, under General Emory, in General Sheridan's Middle Md. Div., to June, 1865.

W. P. C.—In issue of January 25, in answering the question, "What is the regulation revolver in the U. S. Army, and what ammunition is used with it?" we answered Colt's revolver, cal. 45, but inadvertently gave the ammunition for the Springfield rifle, cal. 45. That portion of the answer should have read, "Cartridge contains 250 grains lead and 40 grains powder."

Inquisitive asks: Are regiments allowed two Principal Musicians? **ANS.**—Consult Sections 1099, 1102 and 1106, Rev. Statutes. "Each regiment of artillery shall consist of \* \* \* two Principal Musicians \* \* \* of cavalry \* \* \* one Chief Musician and one Chief Trumpeter, \* \* \* infantry \* \* \* two Principal Musicians." These are in addition to those mentioned in Par. 237, A. R., 1889.

Sergeant asks: When did the three 2d Lieutenants, U. S. Army, lately promoted from the ranks, enlist? What was the age of each at the time of promotion, and what was the percentage obtained by each? Also when and at what age did the late Sergt. Simon H. Drum enlist? **ANS.**—Robert Alexander enlisted April 7, 1866; stood No. 1 in final examination at Fort Monroe; was born Oct. 17, 1863. F. S. Wild enlisted Feb. 21, 1887; stood No. 2 in final examination; born Nov. 4, 1863. Lunsford Daniel enlisted Sept. 16, 1886; stood No. 3 in final examination; born Sept. 5, 1862. Sergt. S. H. Drum enlisted May 19, 1886; was 21½ years old at that time.

C. L. G. asks: 1. Would you advise a young man to enlist in the Army? **ANS.**—Much would depend upon the sort of young man.

2. In which would I be likely to be promoted first—cavalry or infantry? **ANS.**—The chances are about equal.

3. Is a private privileged to receive correspondence through the mails from outside the Army? **ANS.**—Certainly.

4. Does a private ever get a leave or a furlough, and if so, how often and how long? **ANS.**—There is no precise rule. It greatly depends on good conduct and performance of duty. See General Orders G. O. 13, A. G. O., published in JOURNAL of Feb. 15, on the subject of furloughs.

M. S. I. asks: Whether, if a college entitled to the services of an officer, applies for one by name, the War Department will detail that one (provided he is available), even if he has made no regular application for college duty,

and, consequently, his name is not on the "list of officers available for college duty" at the War Dept.? **ANS.**—We presume if the War Department looked with favor upon the request emanating from the college, the officer named would be requested to make, if so desiring, the formal application prescribed by Par. 87, A. R., 1889, and having done so the detail would be made. But why not file an application, so as to be ready?

A. A. B. asks: Where is the U. S. S. *Pensacola* and when will she return home? **ANS.**—See stations of naval vessels published in the JOURNAL each week.

#### UGHT TO HAVE A PENSION.

"Many and many a battery I've charged," said the old man, in a broken voice, as he asked for food.

"With Grant during the war?"

"No, with Edison at Menlo Park."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The British corvette *Conquest* was reported ashore on the Island of Pemba, 30 miles north of Zanzibar, Feb. 13. She lies in a dangerous position.

The Brazilian Government is said to have announced its intention to increase the army by about 10,000 men before the election takes place in September.

Russia's object in ordering two large iron-clads in England to be equipped with the best machinery, is probably to get possession of the latest English secrets in naval architecture and engine building.

The recent accident to the British warship *Amphion*, it is said, throws a curious light on the foundering of the *Sultan*, and shows that the position of the main drainpipe in the double bottom of any ship is a source of danger rather than of security. It is now considered probable that the authorities will not find the condition of the *Sultan* such as to justify large estimates for renovation.

An Italian officer, Capt. Malagoli, has succeeded in so training carrier pigeons that they can be made to carry messages back and forth between two places. He makes their home in one of the two places, but trains them to understand that when turned out of their nests there they will get nothing to eat until they fly to the second place. But their natural home instinct prompts them to fly back when they have been fed, to their nests, taking the return message with them.

The London World reports that Gibraltar has been having quite a gay season, to which the presence of the English and American fleets adds not a little. The chief amusements are shooting parties over to Tangier and hunting over the Cork Woods, where the sailors astonish the world both by the extraordinary nature of their get-up and the prowess they show in getting their tired horses up into the front rank. This fame, however, has to be paid for, for the ordinary hire of a horse is 16s., but for the unfortunate naval officer it is 2s.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and Prince Bismarck resolved that there should be no repetition after the death of Empress Augusta of the squabbles and misunderstandings which scandalized Europe after the death of Emperor Frederick. Charge of the papers of the Empress was given to a state officer, and they were placed under seal, in order that the journals and memoirs she was known to have written might be quietly buried in the Hohenzollern family archives, instead of causing trouble and disturbance, like the famous diary of Emperor Frederick.

ADMIRAL FRANTZ, the Minister of Marine, proposes important additions to the French Navy for the year 1891. His plans include the construction of seventy-eight new craft, of which there will be ten heavy iron-clads, eleven cruisers of various classes, two torpedo cruisers, five torpedo despatch boats, one other despatch boat, two gunboats, twelve sea-going torpedo boats, and thirty-five first-class torpedo boats. The great enlargement of the torpedo service in this addition of fifty-four torpedo boats of various types is regarded as a sign of the times.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**



Wonderful Medicine.  
For Weak Stomach,  
Impaired Digestion,  
Constipation,  
Sick Headache,  
Disordered Liver.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 CENTS Per Box  
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St.  
Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN & CO.,  
Sole Agents for the United States,  
365 & 367 Canal St., New York,  
will (if your druggist does not keep them)  
mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but  
inquire first. Please mention ARMY AND  
NAVY JOURNAL.

**KNABE**  
PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN  
Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and  
Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.  
BALTIMORE: NEW YORK:  
22 & 24 E. Baltimore St. 148 5th Av. n'r 20th St.  
WASHINGTON: 317 Market Space.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall Street, New  
York, February 13, 1890.—Sealed Proposals,  
in duplicate, will be received here until  
12 o'clock, noon, February 24, 1890, and then  
opened, for the repair of the Steam Launch  
"Hamilton." Specifications, blank proposals,  
etc., will be furnished at this office. Proposals  
may be made for the entire work, or  
for the work called for by the Boiler and  
Engine Specification, or for the Carpenter  
and Joiner Specification, separately. The  
Government reserves the right to reject any  
or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals  
should be endorsed, "Proposals for  
Repair of Launch Hamilton," and addressed  
to R. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy Qr. Mr.  
General, U. S. Army.

**P. D. & S. Pens.**

Send 10 cents for Sample Card.  
A. S. BARNES & CO., NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS FIND IN  
**ONEITA**

A water with remarkable mineral virtues,  
especially beneficial in Rheumatism, Gout,  
Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Troubles. As a  
Table Water it is most Delicious, Pure, Clear  
and Sparkling. Send for circulars & analysis.  
**ONEITA SPRING COMPANY,**  
UTICA, N. Y.

J. M. BELL & CO., 81 Broadway, New York.

**Lorillard's**  
PRIZE PUZZLE  
NO. 5



**CLIMAX PUZZLE.**  
When correctly cut and rearranged,  
the parts of the above disc spell the name of the  
most popular brand of plug tobacco.

On receipt of this puzzle thus correctly  
arranged, we will mail to any address, free of  
charge, a package of good smoking tobacco.

**P. LORILLARD & CO.,**  
Jersey City, N. J.

#### HOTELS.

**Grand Hotel.**—Broadway & 51st St., N. Y.  
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.  
European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Pr.

**Hotel Glenham.**—155 Fifth Avenue,  
New York. European Plan. Desirable single  
rooms, \$1 per day. N. B. BARRY, Prop.

**New Hotel Lafayette,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS  
American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra  
European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$3—Baths Extra  
**L. U. MALBY.**

**Hotel Normandie,** Bway & 38th St. N. Y.  
European and "absolutely fireproof." Special  
attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. Earle.

**THE EBBITT**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

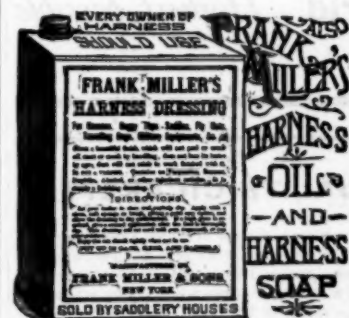
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS,  
Four Iron Fire Escapes,

WARRS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day

**Finney Bros.**

**SPECIAL FAVOURS.**

The Best High-Class  
**CIGARETTE.**  
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.

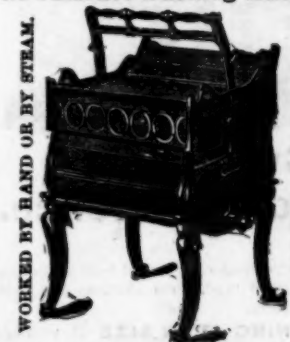


**Keylor's**  
Bonbons and Chocolates

NOVELTIES IN FANCY BASKETS AND  
BONBONNIERS, Suitable for PRESENTS.  
863 BROADWAY, bet. 17th & 18th Sts  
New York.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

The Cataract Washing Machine



Constructed entirely of metal. The most  
simple, durable machine in the market; works  
noiselessly, easily and quickly without injury  
to the clothes, and without the use of chemi-  
cals. These machines have been approved of  
and recommended by the Medical Purveyor's  
Department of the U. S. Army in New York.

Special Price for U. S. A. .... \$18.00  
Wringer ..... 2.00  
**CATARACT WASHING MACHINE CO.**  
BECKNAGEL & CO., 74 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

**Arnold,  
Constable & Co.**

**UNDERWEAR.**

**CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S**  
NATURAL WOOL, SCARLET  
CASHMERE AND MERINO  
UNDERWEAR  
For Ladies, Gentlemen & Misses.

**HOSIERY.**

Ladies' and Misses'  
**RIBBED BALBRIGGAN AND RAW  
SILK.**  
**MEN'S & BOYS' VELOCIPED  
HOSIERY.**

**BROADWAY AND 19th ST.  
NEW YORK.**

**L. M. LONGSHAW,**  
(Late 30th and 4th U. S. I.)

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,  
Will practice before the Courts, Courts-  
martial and Departments.  
Special attention to Patents, Land, Pensions  
and Government Claims.  
Send for blanks and instructions.  
**FLEMING BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
Mention this paper.



**The Shaver Standard Telephone**  
—SOLD OUTRIGHT. NON-ELECTRIC.  
Used by U. S. Government at Wilets Point.  
Just the thing for connecting different De-  
partments of a Post.  
Send for Catalogue and Price List.  
**THE SHAVER CORPORATION**  
18 Cortlandt St., N. Y.



## HAYTI.

THE Hon. Frederick Douglass in a recent letter says: "I am quite satisfied with my position in Hayti. There is a chance of being of some service here. It is the black man's country, and though there is much to regret in its condition there is also much to commend. The people are called lazy, but they do manage to export \$7,000,000 of produce per annum. No one who sees, as I do, the long processions of people coming down from the mountains loaded with coffee and other productions of this country and climate can honestly call this people lazy. One thing can be said of them, whatever else is said—they are free and independent and are gradually working themselves out of the barbarism in which they were left by slavery."

## PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of Feb. 4:

J. P. Holland, Passaic, N. J., cartridge for ordnance.  
A. Anser, Schwandorf, Germany, steam jet marine plow.  
R. Stone, New York, N. Y., means for discharging ashes from steamboats or other vessels.  
S. Coleridge, Addlestone, England, auto-mobile mooring apparatus for torpedoes.

Passion's Slave, a novel, by Richard Ashe King, author of the Wearing of the Green, etc., is No. 41 of Appleton's Town and Country Library.

G. W. SIMMONS AND Co., "Oak Hall," Boston, supply U. S. Army and Navy officers with regulation goods at remarkably low prices. Whatever is ordered of this house may be depended on as of the best quality. A large part of their business is done by mail orders with customers in every corner of the United States.

## "THE CREAM WILL RISE TO THE TOP"—

And a superior remedy like "PHENOL SODIQUÉ" is bound to commend itself to the medical fraternity and community at large; hence its exceeding popularity creates no surprise. For eruptions of the skin, insect bites, burns, cuts, bruises, scalds. As a disinfectant and remedy for diseases and hurts of poultry and animals, it is absolutely without a peer. Send for circular to Hance Bro. & White, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEY are made entirely of carefully selected stock, which accounts for the immense popularity of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

A HALF wide glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before meals will restore the appetite. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all Druggists.

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

PEARS' Soap secures a beautiful complexion.

## CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DRAFFNESS—HAY FEVER.

## A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

## MARRIED.

ADAIR—DE RUDIO.—At Fort Sill, I. T., Jan. 22, Lieutenant S. E. ADAIR, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss STATIA DE RUDIO, daughter of Captain C. C. De Rudio, 7th Cavalry.

BAYLIES—DYE.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, by the Rev. Dr. I. L. Townsend, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, OSCAR SHAW BAYLIES, to Miss SUSAN E. DYE, daughter of Gen. William McE. Dye.

RIDGWAY—BUNKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Garden City, L. I., by the Rev. Samuel A. Cox, Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, THOMAS RIDGWAY, U. S. Army, to RUTH STARNBUCK, daughter of Matthew Bunker.

## DIED.

BULL.—At Omaha, Neb., January 29, ELIZABETH S. BULL, only daughter of Lieutenant J. H. Bull, U. S. Navy, aged 22 months.

CAMPBELL.—At New York City, February 9, JOHN W. C. CAMPBELL, British Navy, retired, in the 41st year of his age.

CLARKE.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Chief Engineer E. J. Whitaker, U. S. N., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 23, Mrs. LORENA CLARKE.

FISK.—At Boston, Mass., February 7, Chaplain PROTUS FISK, U. S. Navy.

HOBBS.—At North Berwick, Me., Feb. 6, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. WILSON HOBBS, mother of Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, U. S. Navy.

HUDSON.—At Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 7, Medical Director ADRIAN HUDSON, U. S. Navy.

LITTLE.—At Allen's, Ga., January 30, MARGARET T. LITTLE, mother of P. A. Engineer W. N. Little, U. S. N.

PATTON.—At New Orleans, February 9, Colonel ISAAC W. PATTON, formerly 1st Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery.

SCHREINER.—At Saltzburg, Pa., February 5, Mrs. M. E. SCHREINER, wife of Captain Herman Schreiner, U. S. A., retired.

TANSILL.—At Alexandria, Va., February 5, ROBERT TANSILL, formerly Captain U. S. Marine Corps.

TAYLOR.—At Fort Warren, Mass., February 10, ELLEN BARRY, infant daughter of Captain A. C. and Mrs. M. J. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery.

*Good morning!* "Paris Exposition, 1889."

Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world. *Highest possible distinction.*



## PREMIÈRE QUALITÉ CIGARETTE,

A SUPERB ARTICLE. The standard of purity and excellence. The faultless union of two matchless tobaccos prevents that dryness of the throat usually produced by smoking other brands. Do not allow prejudice to prevent you from giving this incomparable Cigarette a trial. It is simply perfection, a luxury and not a low priced article. Our Vanity Fair and various smoking Mixtures are the finest for the pipe.

16 1st Prize Medals. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.



## The International Cyclopaedia The Best for Ready Reference.

## YOU NEED IT IN YOUR HOME.

It is a complete, comprehensive, ready-reference cyclopaedia, published four years ago at the lowest cost consistent with good paper, good type, good binding, and good editing, and is better to day because of careful revision.

NO OTHER CYCLOPAEDIA APPROACHING IT IN SIZE (15 volumes with 50,000 titles) is sold at so low a price, and no other so generally contains the latest information and statistics. Yet its cost is moderate and terms of payment easy, if you wish. Delivered free of expense. Correspondence solicited.

Salesmen Wanted.

Address: SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers,

753 & 755 Broadway, New York.



BEAUTY OF Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and dry skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only painkilling plaster. 25c.

## HARTMAN MFG. CO.

Really Flexible Steel Wire Mat.



## OUR NEW MAT!

ABSOLUTELY PLIABLE and ELASTIC in every direction.

INTERWOVEN spiral wire BORDER. NO FRAME to twist. NO RIVETS to loosen. Buy no IMITATIONS or SUBSTITUTES. Ask your Dealer for "THE HARTMAN" Flexible Steel or Brass Wire Mats. Sales Agencies: 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago. —92 Chambers St., N. York.—1416 West 11th St., Kansas City.—Works, Beaver Falls, Pa.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by H. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

## REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, Embracing Everything Required for Use or Decoration of the Table.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK. Factories Established at Taunton, Mass., 1824.



## F. J. KALDENBERG CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Meerscham and French Briar Pipes,

and all kinds of SMOKERS' ARTICLES, WALKING STICKS, etc. Special attention given to ordered work, and repairing. Send for our Illustrated Price List.

P. S. All Genuine French Briars of our make are stamped F. J. K. in a Sunbeam.

211-229 EAST 33d STREET, NEW YORK.

## THE GENUINE BESSON BAND INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

4th Avenue, New York. CARL FISCHER. Latest and best band & Orchestra publication.

## STETTIN ("ANCHOR") PORTLAND CEMENT.

Specially adapted in cases where great strength is required. Numerous references in all parts of the United States. Send for Pamphlet with copies of Tests, Testimonials, etc., to ERSKINE W. FISHER (Wells Building,) 18 Broadway New York.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR.

15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns, Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. C. D. COLLINGS, 131 Canal St., N. Y. Mfrs and Patentees. Send for Catalogue. Free.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND.—Exercises corrected for Students who wish to study at home. Send two cents in stamps for engraved Synopsis, and mention this journal. W. W. OSGOODRY, Pub'r, Rochester, N. Y.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION-1878. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

## D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.

For Brain-Workers & Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 8 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 20,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors & others now using it. Send for full circular, 40 cents; no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.



**HEAVEN AND HELL.**

By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.  
416 pages, paper cover. Mailed pre-paid for 14 CENTS, in stamps, by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York City.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR**

HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY OF ENGLAND. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$2.00 in buffalo handle; \$3.00 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place to the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail, 10c extra or C.O.D.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

**W. BAKER & CO.'S****Breakfast Cocoa***Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.***No Chemicals**

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.****The GREAT ARMORY LIGHT**

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors for Gas or Oil, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest and Best light known for Armories, Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant design. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to Armories, Churches and the trade. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations.  
L. P. FRINK, 561 Pearl St., N. Y.

**PROPOSALS for Military Supplies.** Office of the Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., February 15, 1890. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th day of March, 1890, for Gymnasium Supplies, Hardware, Tools and Materials, Stationery, Books, Binding Books, etc. Specifications to be had here. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Enclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned, CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

**WRECK OF SCHOONER QUILP.**—ENGINEER Office, U. S. Army, Newport, R. I., January 17, 1890.—To whom it may concern: Whereas, the navigation of the entrance to Cuttyhunk Pond, Cuttyhunk Island, Mass., is obstructed and endangered by the wreck of the schooner "Quilp" lying at the mouth of the channel into said pond, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said vessel, her cargo and all other property therein, that if, within thirty [30] days from the date of this advertisement, they shall not have signified to me their intention and taken preliminary steps to remove said wreck, &c., as soon as practicable, the same will be considered as abandoned and derelict and it will be removed by the United States under authority of law. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the removal of said wreck will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, 1890, and then opened. The attention of bidders is invited to the Acts of Congress approved February 25, 1885, and February 25, 1887, Vol. 23, page 332 and Vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to waive any informalities. Full information furnished on application. By authority of the Secretary of War, W. R. LIVERMORE, Major of Engineers.

**PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.**—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, Jan. 15, 1890. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Feb. 17, 1890, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for a period of four months from March 1, 1890, the following articles, by contract: Cigars, Crackers and Hard Bread, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Corn Meal (white and yellow), and Oatmeal in barrels, Syrup in barrels, and the best quality of Golden Syrup in tin cans, Cheese-Factory and Young America. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture. For such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened Feb. 17, 1890, and addressed to the undersigned.  
G. BELLI, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

**The Great French Remedy, KAVA FOUNTAIN.**  
FOR MEN ONLY. Over 30,000 cases successfully treated in the leading Paris hospitals. Used in daily practice by all French physicians. Medals and Diploma of Honor, Paris Exposition. Acts with magical rapidity in new cases. Cures absolutely those chronic cases which other remedies only relieve. Charges only for medicine. Consultation free. Full package remedies sent C.O.D., express prepaid, \$5.00. Handsome pamphlet free. Kava Fountain Agency, 18 East 13th St., N. Y.

**8% NET. ABSOLUTE SECURITY**

1st mortgage on City property at 16 value. ONE YEAR LOANS at 10 per cent. Not a foreclosure in 6 years. For particulars address  
**THOMAS & CO., Tacoma, Wash.**

**INSTRUCTION.**

**MRS. AND MISS STEER'S SCHOOL,**  
153 WEST 70TH ST., NEW YORK.  
Twenty-ninth year, October, 1889.

**VIREUN SCHOOL**

H. C. SYMONDS. (West Point.) Sing Sing, N. Y.  
West Point, Annapolis, Scientific.

**DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.**  
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System.

**The Michigan Military Academy**  
Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. Complete military discipline and thorough school work. Address L. F. T. AN LIEW, 241 Inf., Adjt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

**ST. MATTHEW'S HALL,**  
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA,  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Military discipline. Twenty-fourth year.  
Rev. ALFRED LEE BREWER, M.A. Rector.

**THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,** Peekskill, N. Y. 60th Year.  
Special Preparation for West Point and Annapolis.  
JOHN N. TILDEN, A.M., M.D.

**OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY.**—FOUR courses of study; Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery drills. Beautiful and healthful location. Newly refitted.  
Lieut. J. I. HUDSON, Adjt., Portsmouth, O.

**BINGHAM SCHOOL.** Founded in 1793. Referred by permission to Lieut. J. H. BATH FLOU, U. S. A., and Capt. WYOMANT, U. S. A., detailed as Prof. of Military Science. Address Maj. R. BINGHAM, Bingham School, N. C.

**THE BRYANT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**

**BOARDING SCHOLARS ONLY.**  
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Prepares for College, Business, or the Government Academies. Designed to meet the demand of the hour for a PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE.

It is with a mingled sense of pleasure and of diffidence that we submit to parents the following letter:

ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1890.  
To Prof. Ephraim Hinds, A. M.:  
MY DEAR SIR:

It affords me pleasure to extend to you and to those associated with you, a word of congratulation on the evident success attending your efforts in the Bryant School. What a happy thought to establish for boys a school of high grade and character in this part of Long Island—an hour's ride to the metropolis, and yet so free from the distracting noise and contaminating vices of the city; in a building of rare architectural beauty, which in itself is an educator; and with immediate natural environment that is nowhere surpassed.

What is most gratifying, however, is to witness, on repeated visits to such an institution of learning, that faithful attention to intellectual improvement; the combining of right home influences with the best social advantages; the high moral tone that is encouraged, and the Christian sentiment—so essential in the formation of noble character, that help to make the school under your charge, ideal. Whenever I have come to you in a social way, or when as a pastor I have intruded myself unawares, the thought has involuntarily come up in my mind—"a safe place for boys;" for I seemed, at the same time, entering a family circle, a secular school, a Young Men's Christian Association, and "the church which is in the house."

It is my earnest hope that you may be spared to find the success of your labors on behalf of the boys and young men of Bryant School surpassing your fondest anticipations. And to the end of helpfulness, I shall ever remain,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES G. MATTESON,

Pastor of Roslyn Presbyterian Church.

For details apply to

EPHRAIM HINDS, A. M.,

Principal and Pres't of the Corporation.  
Refer to Gen. H. B. Carrington, 12 yd. Park, Mass.
**THE CELEBRATED BOOSEY BAND INSTRUMENTS.**

WM. A. POND & CO., 25 Union Sq., N. Y., U. F. Agents. Send for full Catalogues & Price-list.

**BOYLAN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, MILITARY CLOTHIERS,**

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. BOYLAN,  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,  
No. 135 Grand Street, New York.

**Army, Navy and National Guard Contractors**  
Button, Military Ornament and Accoutrement Manufacturers.

**HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,**

SUCCESSORS TO HORSTMANN HROB. &amp; ALLIEN.

**738 BROADWAY, New York.****JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.**

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN  
TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST FOURTEEN YEARS.  
PERFECTION IS OUR AIM

**ORCHID FLOWER PERFUMES**

(REGISTERED).

RECENTLY introduced by the SEELY MFG. Co., have already found their way into the homes of the most refined, and won from competent judges this commendation:

The most exquisite perfumes in existence.

STANHOPEA.	ANGULO.	GALEANDRA.
MILTONIA.	VANDA.	CALANTHE.

1-ounce Bottles,	-	\$0.75
2 " " "	-	1.50

See Cut.

If not to be obtained of your druggist, we will send by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

**SEELY MFG. CO., Perfumers,**

GEO. H. & J. E. SMITH  
Proprietors.

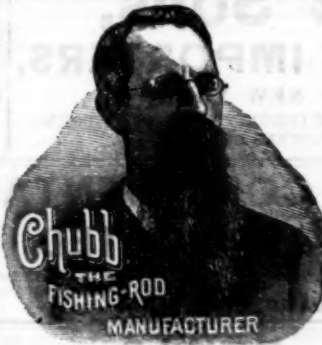
DETROIT, Mich.

**Brothers of the Angle.**

OUR NEW EIGHT-STRIP SPLIT BAMBOO is the "King" of all Fishing-rods. Chubb's New Catalogue for 1890 is now ready. In addition to a complete list of anglers' supplies, it contains articles from the pens of Dr. James A. Henshall, Patronsella, W. H. H. Murray, Geo. P. Goff, Norman, Brother Gardner, and others. These papers are by the best writers on angling subjects and are very interesting. Send 25 cents, and receive Catalogue, post-paid. This amount will be deducted from first order (if accompanied with Coupon in book) for one dollar's worth or more of our goods.

Address  
**THOS. H. CHUBB,**  
The Fishing-rod Manufacturer.  
POST MILLS, VT.

Please mention ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



Chubb THE FISHING-ROD MANUFACTURER



We make a specialty of supplying Post and Company Gardens with the

**BEST OF SEEDS.**

Orders from U. S. Army Officers executed at special low rates.

Send for our New Seed Annual and Special Rates.

Address **D. M. FERRY & Co., Detroit, Mich.**



# DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

NEW YORK'S GREAT CHEMIST.

This is to certify that I have analyzed Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. I find it composed of pure materials, compounded on correct scientific principles. The ingredients are accurately and scientifically proportioned. Hence, bread or biscuits prepared with it are better suited for digestion.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL. D.,  
Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology in the New York Bellevue  
Hospital Medical College. Prof. Chemistry  
and Physics in the College of the  
City of New York.

**UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS,  
B.M. WHITLOCK, 99 Fourth Ave. N.Y.**  
Send for Catalogues.

**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE**  
MILITARY GOODS,  
EQUIPMENTS FOR  
OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.  
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

**RIDABOCK & CO.,**  
FORMERLY BAKER & MCKENNEY,  
MILITARY GOODS,  
141 Grand Street, New York.

**Hatfield & Sons,**  
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,  
239 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.  
LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS AND CORRECT TASTE IN UNIFORMS.  
"LEADERS ARE FEW: FOLLOWERS MANY."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

# Royal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**



REGULATION ARMY OFFICERS' SPURS,  
by mail, postpaid, \$3.50.  
REGULATION U. S. ARMY CAP, \$3.15.  
HELMETS—Line officers, \$4.50; Field and  
Staff officers, extra fine, complete with  
plume, \$18. : White Duck, \$12.50.  
HELMET CORDS, \$6.50 and \$9.00.  
AIGUILLETES, \$6.50 and \$9.00.  
CAP CORDS, 75 cts.  
EMBROIDERED GOLD CAP ORNA-  
MENTS, \$1.25.  
INDIGO BLUE, FLANNEL LINED, RE-  
GULATION OVERCOAT, with hood, \$35.  
REGULATION Dress Coats, \$31.00.  
Fatigue Coats, \$10.80. Trousers, \$7.20.  
Infantry Army Regulation SWORDS, \$8.50.  
Cavalry and Artillery Sabres (best), \$18.50.  
SWORD KNOTS, \$2.00.  
Dress Belt, Fine Gold Lace, \$9.00 to \$12.00.  
Dress Belt, fine GILT Lace, \$6.00.  
Shoulder Knots—best gilt wire cord: Colonel,  
\$7.20; Lieut. Col. and Major, \$6.75; Capt.,  
\$6.30; 1st Lieut. \$5.85; 2d Lieut., \$5.40.  
STRAPS—best gold bullion on silver, leather  
backs, extra quality; Colonel, \$4.95; Lieut.  
Col., Major and Captain, \$4.50; 1st Lt., \$4.05.  
2d Lieut., \$3.60.  
RIDING LEGGINGS, \$4.50.  
Enameled Leather.  
PONGEE SILK PAJAMAS, \$5.00.  
MADRAS AND CHEVIOT ditto, \$5.00.  
PLAIN AND FANCY WOOLLEN ditto,  
\$5.00, \$7.00.  
FLANNEL NIGHT SHIRTS, \$2.50.  
COTTON " 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.50.  
**G. W. SIMMONS & CO.**  
"Oak Hall," Boston.

**ALLAN RUTHERFORD.**  
(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt.  
U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.)  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
Atlantic Building, 228 F Street, Room 123,  
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury  
for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with  
the course of business before the Executive  
Departments at Washington. Special atten-  
tion given to the settlement of Officers' Ac-  
counts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims  
of Contractors, and generally all business be-  
fore any of the Departments, Congress or the  
Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rose-  
crans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington,  
D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Secy. at Arms,  
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O.  
Howard, U. S. Army.

**NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.  
Assets, Dec. 31, '88 \$19,724,538.45  
Liabilities, - - 17,288,348.72

\$2,436,189.73

Officers of the Army and Navy insured  
without extra premium except when engaged  
in actual warfare. An extra premium not  
paid at the assumption of the war risk does  
not invalidate the policy but simply becomes  
a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service,  
in all countries, at all seasons of the year,  
without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash  
surrender and paid-up insurance values to  
which the insured is entitled by the Massa-  
chusetts Statute.

**LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT** Poli-  
cies are issued at the old life rate premium.

Annual Cash distributions are paid  
upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age  
sent on application to the Company's Office.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Vice Pres.

S. F. TRULL, Secretary.

WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Sec.

**ALLIFARES REDUCED  
VIA  
STONINGTON LINE.**

The inside route: Boston, \$3; Providence,  
\$2.25; Worcester, \$2.50; Steamers leave new  
Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at  
5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CORRUGATED FLUES

**THE CONTINENTAL IRON WORKS,**  
CORRUGATED BOILER FLUES,  
Under their own patents and those of SAMSON FOX, Leeds, England. Made in sizes from 28 in. to 60 in. diameter,  
with flanged or plain ends.  
**THOS. F. ROWLAND, Prest.**

CORRUGATED FLUES

**RAND ROCK DRILLS**  
For Submarine and all kinds of Rockwork.  
**RAND DRILL CO., 23 Park Place, N. Y.**

**RACKAROCK,**  
The only safe high Explosive  
Used in Flood Rock.  
**RENDROCK POWDER CO., 23 Park Place, N. Y.**

**ARMY AND NAVY  
OFFICERS**  
Send for Circulars.



**THE ONLY TOOL IN  
THE WORLD**

That will seat round or conical  
bullets on any charge of pow-  
der. 32-44 S. & W., 44 S. & W.  
Russian, .38 & .44 cal. Win-  
chester, .44 & .45 cal. Coits Re-  
volvers or Rifles.

Ask Your Dealer.  
SENT BY MAIL, \$4.

Write for Circulars for all im-  
plements made by  
**IDEAL MFG CO.**  
New Haven, Conn.  
P. O. Box 1064 N.

**TOBIN**  
Tensile Strength upwards of 75,000 lbs. per sq. inch.  
Torsional Strength equal to the best Machinery  
Steel.  
Anti-Frictional and Non-Corrosive.  
**CAN BE FORGED HOT.**  
Rods for pumps and bolts, Yacht shafting, Spring  
wire, rolled sheets and plates for pump linings,  
and condenser tube sheets, etc. Ingot  
metal for car and engine bearings.  
**ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER CO.,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
CHICAGO.  
Send for Circular.

**HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,**  
Philadelphia, Pa.,  
Furnishers to the ARMY NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD  
New Regulation Spurs Now Ready.  
Having made the Standard Samples we can guarantee our Spurs to be  
strictly regulation. Price List sent on application.

**A** amateur Photographers, Etc., should read  
Advt. of Scovill & Adams Co., in last issue.

**Established 1857.**  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.**

THE SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.  
Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.  
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON in seven to  
eight days, connecting there with frequent trains  
for LONDON, landing passengers and mail and  
proceeding without further delay to BREMEN,  
making the run in 24 hours. The company's fleet  
consists of the following steamers:  
LAHN, Capt. Hellmers. WERRA, Capt. Busch.  
ALLEN, " Christoffers. TRAVE, " Willkerod.  
SAALE, " Richter. EMS, " Junget.  
EIDER, " Baer. FULDA, " Ringk.  
All fast steamers, 5,500 to 6,000 tons and 5,000 to  
10,000 h. p. built of steel; of the largest and most  
modern type with unequalled Cuisine and Cabin ac-  
commodations, and owing to their powerful engines  
able to maintain high speed in nearly all weather  
thus arriving with great regularity. For further  
information apply to  
**OBELICH & CO., 2 Bowling Green.**

**POWDER.**

("Orange Mills") Established, 1808

Orange Rifle,  
Orange Lightning,  
Orange Ducking,  
Orange Special

Military, Mining, and Blasting Powder

Electric Blasting Apparatus

Manufactured and for Sale by

**LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.**

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agenices and Magazines in all parts of the  
country  
Send postal card for illustrated de-  
pamphlet showing sizes of grains of Powder  
Mailed FREE.



## REPORT OF FIELD INSTRUCTION\*

OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, 1889.

## Course of Instruction.

[57]

HEADQUARTERS 2d BATTALION,  
1st BRIGADE, INFANTRY DIVISION,  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.To the Actg. Asst. Adjt. General, Headquarters Infantry Division,  
(Through Headquarters 1st Brigade.)

SIR: Pursuant to orders from Headquarters, 1st Brigade, Infantry Division, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to report that at 7.45 this A. M., the 2d Battalion, 1st Brigade of Infantry was formed in its camp, inspected carefully as directed and joined its brigade at the appointed place, and marched with it to a point about one-half mile from the junction of Chillicothe Creek with the Arkansas River on State Line ford road. Upon arrival at this place three companies of the battalion were detached and ordered to take position, under command of Capt. Wm. Auman, 13th Infantry, as advance guard to a forward movement of the brigade and cover its front.

The formation being effected the advance was commenced in the manner heretofore ordered. When near the highest point of land on the west side of an unknown creek, a halt was taken for a short time for the purpose of observation. Here the Brigade Commander directed that the three remaining companies of the 2d Battalion should cross the creek and take position near the right of the reserve. This being done, and Captain Bishop, 13th Infantry, having been placed in command with instructions to keep within supporting distance, I went forward (as the whole of the battalion was now in the advance) and remained in the advance when it resumed its forward movement, endeavoring to keep the different parts of the advance guard in their proper places, preserve the proper intervals and to superintend the movement of it.

In the manner as above described the advance guard continued without interruption until at about 10.45 A. M. when the advance guard of an enemy was discovered in our front.

The forward movement of our advance guard was but slightly retarded by this, as the enemy slowly fell back, firing upon us. After having advanced about three quarters of a mile, a white flag suddenly appeared in our front waving, and it was understood by the advance party to mean a cessation of firing and advance; for a short time in consequence of this, the forward movement was suspended. After this the advance guard continued until it met the enemy in strong force upon a hill about a mile distant from the starting-point; at this hill appeared the advance line of the enemy and a brisk fire was opened by him upon us. It here became necessary to reinforce our front line and this was done by pushing forward the supports; soon thereafter the enemy disappeared from our immediate front and the firing ceased on this line.

Captain Auman, 13th Infantry, commanded the advanced line, remained with it during the entire time, and made excellent disposition and use of the troops with him. Almost immediately upon the retirement of the enemy's advance line in our front he was seen in strong force threatening our right, moving rapidly toward us. At this instant the three companies heretofore mentioned, were quickly brought up, placed in an extended line covering the threatened position, and two volleys from the battalion fired at him at about three hundred and fifty yards distance. This caused him to change his course at a rapid rate (cautiously) and he bore away toward the rear of the column. Another mounted force appeared soon thereafter in our right front and after two volleys by battalion disappeared, going toward the rear of their position, falling back.

Shortly after this another threatening demonstration was made by the enemy in strong force on our left, and it became necessary to meet him promptly; this was accomplished by withdrawing the advanced line (the only troops available), there being no enemy apparently in our front, to a point in rear, and then extending a line to meet the fast approaching force of cavalry on the left. The line was quickly changed and the enemy fired upon when at about 400 yards distance. The firing was kept up at this point with good effect until the enemy had advanced near the limit, when the bearers of the white flag appeared and gave the signal for a cessation. At this time orders were received to withdraw the infantry and return to camp. This was done, and at 12.50 P. M. the 2d Battalion reached its camp.

The whole distance marched was about eight miles.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) H. C. COOK,

Major 13th Infantry,  
Commanding 2d Battn., 1st Brigade Infantry.

## Course of Instruction.

[58]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

Captain Carroll H. Potter, 18th Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General, 1st Brigade, Infantry Division, Camp Schofield, I. T.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my troop took the following part in the operations of to-day: In compliance with verbal orders from my regimental commander, I reported to Lieut.-Col. Simon Snyder, 10th Infantry, commanding 1st Brigade Infantry Division, at 7.50 A. M. and accompanied his brigade to a position about five miles east of this camp, where he formed his command to drive back a hostile force expected from the west. Acting all the time under the immediate orders of the Brigade Commander, I sent a scouting party of a non-commissioned officer and four men to watch the road upon which the enemy was expected to appear. I then moved my troop to a point nearly in rear of the centre of the line of our advance party, and about two hundred yards from it, and held it in double column of fours. At 10.45 A. M. a hostile cavalry battalion came in sight about one mile in our front, and the appearance of its videttes and then of its main body were promptly communicated to

me by my scouts, and by me to my Brigade Commander.

My scouts were concealed until the enemy advanced to a trifle less than one thousand yards from our position, when they opened fire in conjunction with the infantry. I then sent a scouting party of a non-commissioned officer and two men to each of our flanks with orders to thoroughly scout the country in those directions and report the arrival of any of the enemy, and deployed my troop to the front to fight on foot, Nos. 4 of the right fours holding eight horses.

The enemy retreated about half a mile and my men advanced in a general line with the infantry, firing a few volleys as they advanced. At this time the enemy was strongly reinforced, my scouts from the right flank reporting the appearance of two troops of cavalry from the right and front, and those from the left a battalion of cavalry from the left and front.

I was then ordered to mount my troop and hold it in readiness for action in any direction, and the cavalry on our left soon appearing with the evident intention of turning our flank, I was ordered to oppose them, which I did by dismounting my men and forming a skirmish line to the left and rear of the left of the infantry line, which had been reformed to prevent being turned.

While in this position a body of mounted men, which I took for a troop of cavalry, emerged from the rear of a haystack, about four hundred yards in front of me, and I fired two volleys at them while they were moving by the flank and received no reply.

While holding this position, in which I was not fired upon, "recall" sounded, and I then accompanied the infantry brigade to camp.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. S. EDGERLY,  
Captain 7th Cavalry, comdg. Troop G.

## REPORTS OF THE UMPIRES.

## Course of Instruction.

[59]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, Monday, Oct. 7, 1889.

Assistant Adjutant General, Hdqrs. Dept. in the Field:

SIR: In compliance with the orders of the Commanding General for the umpires to go to the front, I proceeded to the line occupied by the Battalion 5th Cavalry in advance. This battalion was deployed dismounted and was holding a crest overlooking the valley of the Arkansas River. Immediately in front of this line the enemy was advancing with infantry in strong force, having a skirmish line, groups and flankers; a battery of artillery in rear and a troop of cavalry on the left flank. A portion of this troop was dismounted and in skirmish line, while a few of the men were mounted and posted well out to the left on the ridge.

The advance of the brown infantry was made by a series of rushes, and finally succeeded in driving the cavalry from the crest, compelling it to mount and withdraw.

A strong demonstration was then made by reinforcements which had reached the blue cavalry on the left flank of the brown infantry. This movement was observed and reported in good time and was provided against by facing the rear battalion brown infantry to the left (it being in column on the road) and marching it to a position well adapted to resist attack from the blue cavalry; a small detachment of this cavalry appearing on the crest was soon driven back, distance about five hundred yards. This part of the brown infantry remained in this position, and the advance infantry changing front from north to west made connection. About this time a battalion blue cavalry (5th)—Woodson—made a demonstration on the right flank of the brown infantry, threatening the brown battery.

Two of the troops of this battalion, B and D, 5th Cavalry, then charged the infantry and battery and were repulsed; the right platoon of the brown battery promptly changed front to the right and opened fire on the cavalry; at the same time two companies of infantry (brown) opened fire, being in support of the battery. After the repulse of the blue cavalry on the right flank a portion of the infantry support (brown) was moved to the left and rear of the infantry line of battle as a support in case of advance of blue cavalry from the left. The right platoon of the brown battery was again faced to the front and opened fire on the battery (blue) on the hill. About this time firing was ceased and the recall sounded.

I respectfully suggest that in these manoeuvres sufficient opportunity is not given subordinate officers on the ground to see what is going on and satisfy themselves as to results. In to-day's practice, for instance, the blue cavalry was marched to the right and hidden behind a hill and was held there until they mounted and rode to camp. It would have been a satisfaction and also instruction to both officers and men if they could have seen the situation of the enemy beyond the crest.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) E. V. SUMNER, Major 5th Cavalry.

## Course of Instruction.

[60]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Division of Infantry:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as assistant umpire in the operations this day.

On reaching the firing line of the blue, one troop (Forbush's) was on the crest (dismounted) in front of the centre (of brown) under the fire of a light skirmish line of brown which was advancing by rushes followed by a line of supports and reserves, both deployed.

The supports to Major Cook's skirmish line (brown) were held too far from the skirmish line as the latter approached the crest, and was in the position to grapple with the enemy. Had his supports been advanced promptly, they could have taken and held the crest. When the skirmish line reached the crest, the supports and reserve remained for some time in statu quo, when the advance of the blue repulsed them.

A battalion of the 7th Cavalry (blue) under Major Baldwin made a flank march, mounted, within a

distance of 500 yards of the enemy (the line repulsed from the crest) and crossed a draw. After moving several yards to the right this battalion dismounted to fight, under shelter of the ridge and haystack, but within 300 yards of the crest of the ridge. It was met by a battalion (of brown) of superior strength taken from the reserve force, but included on the right of the line a portion of that repulsed from the crest. The lead horses were not sheltered from the fire from the ridge. When the lines were within 200 yards the action ceased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) E. S. GODFREY,  
Capt. 7th Cavalry, Asst. Umpire.

## Course of Instruction.

[61]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Forces in the Field, on Chillicothe Creek, I. T.:

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I proceeded this A. M. to overtake Major Russell's battalion 5th Cavalry (blue). I came up with this command just as Major Russell was signaling that he had developed a large force of the enemy; the firing had begun some time before.

Major Russell's battalion was dismounted, holding the crest of a hill about 1,200 yards west of that held by the browns, which was composed of the infantry, one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery. The infantry had thrown forward a light skirmish line, and was supported by the artillery, both firing; the infantry firing line was much less than that of the dismounted cavalry, posted in a strong position, but continued to advance through open ground to within four hundred yards, the blues slowly retiring. When the brown's infantry, had passed about half the distance, both of the reserve lines halted, the skirmish line continued the forward movement to the crest of the hill originally held by the blue cavalry, so far in advance of their reserve lines as to be totally unsupported.

At this time the rest of the blue cavalry battalions and a battery of artillery, commenced to appear on the ground, as also other assistant umpires, one battalion blues, Capt. Hayes', passed around to the left flank of the browns, unobserved, and dismounted to fight on foot at a distance of 800 yards; had they been quicker in forming their lines, the browns could have been taken in flank, before they could have formed to oppose them, which they did by detaching two companies from their reserve lines, and dismounting the troop of cavalry they had with them.

The blue battalion did not fire a shot. Lieut. Swift told me that Capt. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry, commanding the brown dismounted cavalry, claimed to have fired on Capt. Hayes' battalion, whilst marching by the flank mounted, within 400 yards. I saw all of these dispositions made, and he could not have done so, as when the firing began, Capt. Hayes' battalion was dismounted and out of sight. There were mounted men in sight, but at least 600 yards away, so I made no decision on the matter, but told Lieut. Swift where all of the forces were at the time. A cavalry charge was made from the left of the blue line and was received by all of the browns without changing their front, although the charge was made almost on the right flank, slightly from their front. After the charge the browns swung round to the right, making with their detached companies on the left flank, two sides nearly parallel, perpendicular to their original front and faced in opposite directions, thus exposing themselves to a flank fire from the blue artillery.

Just before the action terminated, one battalion of blues, Major Baldwin, 7th Cavalry, passed by the left flank of the browns' original front and dismounted to fight on foot, the left of the browns' line facing north, swung back and connected with those companies which had been detached to their left flank, and received this attack, the browns' line was formed and a heavy fire opened on the blues before they had fully formed their lines; the numbers on each side were about equal; if any the browns were the stronger force. At this time the white flags signaled to stop firing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) R. S. BISHOP,  
1st Lieut. 5th Cavalry, Assistant Umpire.

## Course of Instruction.

[62]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Schofield, Indian Territory:

SIR: The following report of operations observed by me this morning is respectfully submitted:

At 10 A. M. I proceeded with Major Russell's battalion, 5th Cavalry, along that road to Rock Ford, which runs north of the wire fence to the west of this camp. Captain Forbush's troop was disposed as advance guard.

At 10.45 the scouts were fired on, at considerable distance, by several parties of troops, along a backbone in front about one mile from the Arkansas River. Captain Forbush took a position on the near side of a long swale which ran parallel with the backbone on which the enemy appeared. The main body proceeded to favorable ground along the rocky crest of high ground to the north and rear; in this place it was on the flank of a hostile advance to the camp. Matters were now progressing rapidly on the other side. The first firing increased so much that it looked as if the advanced parties were very near to their supports, artillery fire opened quickly upon the main column, a part of which seemed to be long in getting cover. The led horses of the advanced guard were also exposed for a while, but were soon retired. The advanced troops of the browns promptly showed a troop of dismounted cavalry on the right of several infantry companies.

The blue advance, now their rear guard, retired slowly as it became necessary, and finally occupied a part of the defensive line of the main body. The brown advance was not rigorously pushed at this stage, and all their troops came slowly down the reverse slope of the long draw before referred to. The cavalry mounted and disappeared from my view and the infantry advanced on a narrow front with their flank apparently unprotected. The sup-

\* Continued from Supplement of last week, p. 24.



ports and the main body both marched in line with distances greatly reduced.

At 11.15 the cavalry from Camp Schofield arrived and re-inforced the blue position, and sent battalions to each flank of the brown advance. The brown advance went up the rocky slope in their front, blues retreated but turned and probably overpowered their opponents. Pursuing too far, these troops themselves ran into largely outnumbering browns. The engagement was here stopped within about 50 or 60 yards by the Commanding General.

On the left a blue cavalry battalion came down in plain view to attack the infantry flank. The latter formed to the flank and the artillery opened from the rear. The cavalry moved helplessly along the flank and, finding no opening, retired.

On the right, blue cavalry moved under cover and forced the browns to form to this flank, also so that they occupied a wedge-shaped position with the artillery at the base. The blue cavalry here was mostly dismounted and was not boldly used. It appeared to have been neutralized for a long time by an inferior force (Elderly, 7th Cav.)

Orders to break off the action were issued about 12.15 P. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) E. E. ADAMS,  
Aide-de-Camp and Asst. Umpire.

#### Course of Instruction. [63]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, Camp Schofield, I. T.:

SIR: In accordance with the verbal order of the Commanding General I have the honor to report that as assistant umpire, I observed the following during the engagement this morning. Upon my arrival on the field, I saw of the blues one troop of cavalry, mounted, two troops of cavalry, dismounted, marching to the rear to the led horses, and a fourth troop, dismounted, still holding the crest near the spot where the Division Commander established himself. This cavalry was the 1st Battalion (Major Russell's) of the 5th Cavalry; the troop still holding the crest was Troop L, 5th Cavalry, Captain Forbush's. Opposed to them and advancing, were three lines of brown and white infantry. The advance line was very weak and very narrow and at this time, about 300 yards from the crest; the second line was apparently from 60 to 80 yards in rear, and seemed to be at a halt; the third line seemed to be in actual line of battle and standing up; a few seconds later it moved up a few yards and lay down. The third line, also in line of battle, seemed to be much stronger than either of the other two, and was as far as I could judge, not more than one hundred and fifty yards in rear of the second. The firing line was commanded by Captain Auman, 13th Infantry. Some artillery was posted a little to the right and several hundred yards in rear of the third line, and with or near this artillery there seemed to be some cavalry, perhaps a platoon or a troop at most. After I had reached the line, the brown infantry first line became much stronger, and continuing the advance, by rushes, soon forced the single troop of blue cavalry (L, 5th Cavalry), to retire, which they did in good order. After the troop withdrew, the brown line continued to advance in a straggling manner, but before reaching the crest a line of dismounted blue cavalry appeared upon this crest and the hill occupied by the General, and opened a fire upon them. The straggling line of brown infantry quickly fell back upon part of those in rear, presumably supports, and advanced against the crest again, this second time in much stronger and better formation. The two lines having gotten within 60 or 70 yards of each other, Lieut. Swift and I stopped the firing, which fact I reported to General Merritt. [See Note 2]

These two opposing lines remained in this position some ten or twelve minutes, and in the meanwhile, other blue cavalry appeared upon the right and left; on the left of the blue two troops, one sorrel or bay and one gray. The sorrel or bay troop charged three times, and each time being received by a heavy fire from the browns, must have been afterwards practically out of the fight. This fire seemed to come from the second and third lines of brown infantry; after the first charge of this cavalry troop the second line wheeling to the right and facing north. How much of the third line was firing I could not see. On the right a battalion of the 5th Cavalry (Capt. Hayes') under Col. Wade in person, took up a flanking position on the left of the brown line. I could not see the result of this nor by what force they were opposed. A battalion of the 7th Cavalry (Major Baldwin's) having dismounted under shelter of the ravine to the right of the crest formerly held by Capt. Forbush, 5th Cavalry, and being in position to capture or destroy the line of brown infantry under Capt. Auman, 13th Infantry, then required to remain as it was, the Division Commander directed me to inform him (Capt. Auman) that he might fall back and join his right with the line that was facing north, and direct him to refuse his left, which order I delivered, and Capt. Auman fell back as directed; shortly after, the battalion of Major Baldwin's blue cavalry, gave this line of brown infantry (Capt. Auman's) two volleys which must have broken the infantry, and made it retire in confusion. A few shots were returned from the browns. Major Baldwin's battalion of blue cavalry mounted and moved at a gallop down to the left flank of the browns about three or four hundred yards, formed in column of fours facing north, dismounted and prepared to assail the left flank of the browns, when he was met by a heavy fire from the browns, a greater portion of whom belonged to Capt. Auman's command, and should have been considered out of the fight. Major Baldwin, however, formed in but one line and did not leave a guard with the led horses, and if the infantry line opposed to him was not out of the fight from the previous successful manoeuvre of his battalion his force could not have reached their horses, which were only about 300 yards from the brown infantry.

If successful here, however, the entire position of the browns must have been turned, and with the mounted battalion under Col. Wade on the same flank the browns must have been swept off the field, for Col. Wade's force was not a thousand yards from the extreme right of the browns, which (the

right) were fighting with their backs to him. [See Note 1.]

At this time the order to stop the firing and that every one should march to camp reached me, and the browns and blues marched off the field. The blue artillery, Major Bacon's and Capt. Moylan's battalions, I had no opportunity to observe, except the manoeuvring of Capt. Moylan's battalion of the 7th Cavalry, which very successfully gained the right flank of the browns, but in his charge being received by a heavy fire, he wheeled about by fours in excellent order and retired over the crest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) S. E. ADAIR,  
2d Lieut. 5th Cav., Asst. Umpire.

NOTE 1.—I understand that the recall was directed by the General Commanding at the time that Major Baldwin had delivered what he calls his "two blizzards" at Capt. Auman's line. These two volleys were certainly very heavy and more in accordance with the instructions for limiting the firing than the scattering and yet continuous fire of the infantry lines. At the time that Major Baldwin was ready to assail the left flank a second time, if Capt. Auman's line had retreated, or had been destroyed, there was not more than one full company of infantry to withstand his battalion and Capt. Hayes's (Col. Wade in person being with this last one) which was about three to four hundred yards to the right of Major Baldwin and in plain view of the latter. Perhaps Major Baldwin took this into consideration when he left no reserve. I could see no other infantry between the two cavalry battalions and the rear of the infantry right. This, however, was after the time that I understood recall was directed. At the close of all manoeuvring the brown infantry was in nearly a rectangular formation, with one line facing north and another nearly south, and the distance between was not more than four or five hundred yards. I could not see exactly, but my information is that the blue battery could enfilade both lines.

(Signed) S. E. ADAIR,  
2d Lieut. 5th Cav., Asst. Umpire.

NOTE 2.—At the time Capt. Auman's line was ordered the first time to cease firing he could and would have taken the crest in his front, but Major Baldwin's dismounted battalion would have been on his left flank.

It seems to me that in any event the first infantry line was overwhelmed, and in consequence Major Baldwin and Capt. Hayes free to assail the right flank in the rear, for it was even then nearly all facing north. The left would have been a very thin line after Capt. Auman's defeat.

(Signed) S. E. ADAIR,  
2d Lieut. 5th Cav., Asst. Umpire.

#### BREAKING UP THE CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE  
MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., October 8, 1889.

#### General Orders No. 22.

On Monday, the 14th instant, this Camp of Instruction, Camp Schofield, I. T., will be broken up and the following movements of troops will take place:

Company E, 10th Infantry, will proceed by rail to Villa Grove, Colorado, thence by marching to Fort Crawford, Colorado.

Troops A, E, F and H, 5th Cavalry, and detachments of Indian Scouts, will march to their proper stations, viz.: Forts Supply and Elliott.

Major H. C. Cook with companies H and I, 13th Infantry, will march to Kiowa, Kansas, thence by rail to their respective stations, viz.: Forts Supply and Elliott.

Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, will march to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Company E, 18th Infantry, with transportation belonging to Fort Gibson, I. T., will march to that post, thence by rail to Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas.

Company D, 7th Infantry, and Company F, 13th Infantry, will proceed by rail via Emporia, Kansas, to their proper stations; the former to Fort Logan, Colorado, and the latter to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Colonel J. F. Wade, with Major Gerald Russell, headquarters and Troops B, C, G and K, 5th Cavalry, and detachment of Indian Scouts from Fort Reno, will march to that post.

Colonel J. W. Forsyth, with regimental headquarters, and Bacon's and Whiteside's battalions of the 7th Cavalry, and Major E. B. Williston with the Artillery from Fort Riley will march to that post.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Carlton, with Major T. A. Baldwin and Troops F, H and K, 7th Cavalry, and D and L, 5th Cavalry, will march to Fort Sill, I. T.

Lieutenant Colonel Simon Snyder will proceed to Camp at Oklahoma City, I. T., and there take station.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 8, current series, Division of the Missouri, Company D, 18th Infantry, at Fort Hays, Kansas, and Company F, 18th Infantry, at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Company I, 18th Infantry,

at Fort Gibson, I. T., will, as soon as the proper care of property, etc., at the posts to be abandoned can be arranged for, proceed by rail to Fort Clark, Texas. Major G. K. Brady with headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, G, H and K, 18th Infantry, will proceed by rail to Fort Clark, Texas.

The fractions of the 18th Infantry will, upon arrival in the Department of Texas, report by telegraph to the headquarters of that department.

The following assignment of medical officers is made to meet the movements of troops herein prescribed:

Captain C. N. B. Macauley, assistant surgeon, will march with the column of Cavalry returning to Forts Supply and Elliott, upon completion of which duty he will proceed to his proper station—Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter Whitney, will accompany Major Cook's battalion of Infantry to Kiowa, Kansas, and then report at Camp at Guthrie, I. T., for duty.

1st Lieutenant B. L. Ten Eyck, assistant surgeon, will return with Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. S. Dewey, will march with Company E, 13th Infantry, to Fort Gibson, I. T., upon completion of which duty he will proceed to the Camp at Oklahoma City, I. T., and report for duty.

Captain J. Van R. Hoff, assistant surgeon, will accompany the troops from Fort Riley on their return march.

Captain B. D. Taylor, assistant surgeon, will accompany the troops from Forts Reno and Sill on their return march.

1st Lieutenant R. R. Ball, assistant surgeon, will accompany the headquarters and companies of the 18th Infantry under command of Major Brady, to Fort Clark, Texas, upon completion of which duty he will return to Fort Riley, Kansas.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates of the Hospital Corps will accompany the troops on their return march, viz.:

To Fort Crawford: Acting Hospital Steward E. M. Green, upon completion of which duty he will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colorado, and report for duty.

To Forts Supply and Elliott (with Cavalry command): Two privates to Fort Supply and one to Fort Elliott.

To Fort Logan: One private.

To Fort Riley: Hospital Steward William Roberts, one acting hospital steward and four privates.

To Fort Sill, via Fort Reno: One hospital steward and two privates.

To Camp at Oklahoma City, I. T.: Two privates.

To Camp at Guthrie, I. T.: Two privates.

To Camp Wade, near Lisbon, I. T.: One private.

To Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: One private.

To Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas: One private.

The field hospital from Oklahoma Station, I. T., with medical supplies pertaining thereto and those brought from Forts Hays and Lyon will be sent to Oklahoma Station; the remaining medical supplies will be returned to the posts to which they pertain.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for the movements herein prescribed, and the Subsistence Department the necessary subsistence and travel rations.

By command of Brigadier-General Merritt:

CHAS. DODGE, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### Course of Instruction. [64]

POST SURGEON'S OFFICE,  
FORT RILEY, KANSAS, Oct. 18, 1889.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report and appendices upon the work of the Medical Department at Camp Schofield, I. T., covering the period between Sept. 24 and Oct. 11, 1889.

Upon the organization of Camp Schofield Sept. 24, in compliance with Circular No. 10, Headquarters Dept. of the Missouri, Sept. 14, 1889, I had the honor to assume the duties of Chief Medical Officer of the command in the field.

The personnel of the Medical Department was as follows:

Capt. John Van R. Hoff, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Capt. Blair D. Taylor, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Capt. C. N. B. Macauley, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

1st Lieut. R. R. Ball, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

1st Lieut. B. L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Walter Whitney, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

F. S. Dewey, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Of the Hospital Corps:

Hospl. Steward William Roberts, H. C., U. S. Army.

Hospl. Steward Charles L. Smith, H. C., U. S. Army.

Act. Hospl. Steward E. M. Green, H. C., U. S. Army.



Act. Hosl. Steward Robert Burg, H. C., U. S. Army.

and nineteen privates H. C., U. S. Army.

There were eight ambulances, two only of which were driven by men of the Hospital Corps, and one of these men was assigned to other duty while in camp.

The work devolving upon this Department naturally divided itself into the practical and theoretical, the former pertaining to the care of the sick presenting from day to day, the latter to the instruction of its officers and men in field work under conditions of active service assumed to exist during continuance of manoeuvres. In order to meet the first a divisional hospital was organized for the treatment of the seriously sick: this consisted of hospital tents arranged cruciform, and capable of extension in any direction. Five hospital tents were used as dispensary wards and mess tent. One wall tent with extended fly for kitchen, two wall tents and four common tents for quarters of men of the hospital corps, and a common tent for office. Additional canvas was at hand to meet emergencies which fortunately did not arise. Two of the wards were furnished with the regulation beds, the third with hand litters, and were capable of accommodating very comfortably fifteen patients. Material at hand would have permitted of considerable increase of this number if found necessary.

The kitchen was supplied with a range and all essentials to the proper preparation of food.

Medical officers were assigned to duty as follows: Capt. Blair D. Taylor, asst. surgeon, to the 7th Cavalry; Capt. C. N. B. Macauley, asst. surgeon, to the 5th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. R. R. Ball, asst. surgeon, to the Infantry Brigade; 1st Lieut. B. L. Ten Eyck, asst. surgeon, to the Artillery Battalion; A. A. Surgeon W. Whitney, executive officer of hospital; A. A. Surgeon F. S. Dewey, on duty at hospital, and during sick call with Major Cook's battalion of infantry.

The medical arrangements were as follows: At sick call the men of each command presented themselves to the medical officer assigned to duty therewith; those ordered into hospital were taken there in ambulances, one of which, with an attendant, reporting to each medical officer at the hour of sick call; those treated in quarters were prescribed for by the surgeon, and the medicines dispensed by an orderly permanently detailed with each command. A numerical report of sick was sent to each headquarters, and a nominal list to the chief medical officer, who made a consolidated numerical report to Division Headquarters, and a nominal consolidated report to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and Medical Director Dept. of the Missouri. This plan concentrated the clerical work and proved excellent under the existing conditions, but in actual service, with increased facilities then always obtaining, the regimental method of reporting to the Medical Department authorities would prove far more satisfactory, the regiment being a constant factor, the division an ever-changing one.

The movement of sick during the encampment was as follows, viz.:

Received from various commands en route....	34
Taken sick.....	241
Total .....	275
Returned to duty.....	246
Transferred to various commands.....	29
Total.....	275

The diseases were chiefly those pertaining to camps, malarial fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery, and while some of the cases were serious, none resulted fatally. The sick report shows a somewhat remarkable and certainly unexpected fact, that there was a progressive increase in non-effectiveness from sickness during the first eleven days, and thereafter a marked decrease, as shown by the following record taken from the consolidated morning report:

September 23.....	54	October 2.....	84
" 24.....	61	" 3.....	99
" 25.....	68	" 4.....	92
" 26.....	70	" 5.....	74
" 27.....	79	" 6.....	56
" 28.....	69	" 7.....	56
" 29.....	76	" 8.....	54
" 30.....	93	" 9.....	46
October 1.....	87	" 10.....	19

The scope of the theoretical instruction of the Medical Department is defined in G. O. 12 above-mentioned, as follows, viz.: "The exercises of the Medical Department will consist in establishing dressing stations at convenient points in rear of imaginary lines of battle, sending out litter bearers to bring in 'dummy' wounded, setting up field hospitals and breaking camp, moving to the front and rear, re-establishing camp, litter drills, and loading and unloading wounded from the ambulances."

These instructions were carried out so far as practicable and with measurably satisfactory results. Certain important considerations materially interfered with perfect success. The demands made upon the Department for the care of the sick, which had to be met before all else, occupied the

entire time of a large part of the force under my command. Two non-commissioned officers were constantly employed at the hospital, and the remaining two almost constantly employed.

Six privates were on duty in the hospital, three orderlies were permanently detailed with medical officers in the different camps, one was an ambulance driver, and one was incapacitated on account of sickness, leaving but seven men available for field work. In addition, four privates of the line and two citizens were on duty as ambulance drivers. To meet the possibilities of sickness or accident, medical officers and ambulances accompanied the different commands during the manoeuvres, and with each ambulance was an orderly with medicine case.

These orderlies had to be supplied from the seven available men, as those detailed in the camps remained behind to attend to the sick in quarters. It is thus seen that the Medical Department was too largely occupied in meeting the actualities of the camp to permit of its very extended theoretical instruction.

The want of uniformity in the bearer drill of the men added largely to the difficulties of the situation. Assembled from nine different posts, at each of which a different manual had been taught, any combined action was simply out of the question, and the instruction in yet another method would have only added confusion. One poor fellow, upon being asked in what method he had been instructed, replied that he had already learned six different drills, but thought perhaps he might be able to learn another. I have heretofore had occasion to comment officially on this condition of affairs and can abate nothing from what was then said.

It is absolutely chaotic, each little detachment is a rule unto itself, and any uniformity of action when these detachments are consolidated is simply out of the question. There certainly should be no difference of opinion upon this subject among medical officers, if the Hospital Corps is to be regarded as a military body, and expected to act in concert in large numbers, it should be instructed accordingly, i. e., by one method only. An experience during the field manoeuvres for the last two years has forced this opinion, long entertained, into a conviction that we are losing valuable time and demoralizing the corps by the use of conflicting methods.

Those who strive to improve it, simply have their labor for their pains; the men cannot be made to take interest in learning that which to-morrow they may be called upon to unlearn. They cannot be expected to take pride in an organization the scope of which seems not to be understood even by the medical officers upon whom its success depends.

But in spite of these drawbacks I desire to bear testimony to the fact that the men of the Hospital Corps did their important work very well, far better than it could have been done under the old method of extra duty details, and under conditions, the pecuniary reward for which was not at all commensurate with the labor required.

I venture the opinion that in field manoeuvres as little as possible should be left to the imagination, for at best this faculty must be largely drawn upon. Wars without casualties belong to a state of affairs with which we are not concerned, and these casualties, I am led to believe, form an important factor in the conduct of all military operations. The casualty results of contact with different arms has been so accurately determined that the conditions being settled upon before hand, which they necessarily must be in camps of instruction, the number of killed and wounded, and the character of wounds could be easily calculated. To make the lesson as realistic as possible, to introduce a factor of the greatest importance, it seems to me desirable that a given number of officers and men in every contact operation should be required to represent the killed and wounded, for these are the net results of battle. I presume this suggestion will meet with opposition on the part of many, but its importance can scarcely be gainsaid. Should such a plan be put into execution the necessity for the instruction of the hospital corps and company bearers in their special field work would be much more apparent to those who would benefit by it than at present seems to be the case.

With an object lesson of this character before them, in future there would be less likelihood of hearing the comment recently made by an officer that it was "ridiculous to see well men carried off on stretchers," just after he had enthusiastically applauded a charge made by a skirmish line which rushed up a hill to attack an enemy which had no existence in fact or fancy.

If, however, the Hospital Corps is to profit by instruction of this character, it must be assembled in larger numbers than obtained at Camp Schofield, for there, as already shown, I had scarcely more than enough to meet the large current demands made upon my department.

In concluding this report, I desire to commend the zealous and faithful discharge of duty on the part of all the officers and men of my command who, I venture to believe, contributed their full share towards the success of the field work at Camp

Schofield, which all are agreed was most successful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN VAN R. HOFF,  
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army,  
Post Surgeon,  
Late Chief Medical Officer, Camp Schofield, I. T.

#### REPORT OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER.

Course of Instruction. [65]  
HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,  
IN THE FIELD AT  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., October 11, 1889.

To the Asst. Adjutant General, Troops in the Field:

SIR: As Signal Officer of this camp, I have the honor to make the following report: I reported for duty Sept. 22. After inquiry into the supposititious requirements of the "Course of Instruction" in the way of signal operators and equipments, it was decided to detail one non-commissioned officer and eight privates, mounted, and two non-commissioned officers and four privates from the infantry. The former were to use flags and torches, the latter to operate two heliographs. Each of these was manned by one non-commissioned officer and two privates. The mounted men were divided into pairs and could therefore man but four stations at a time.

Their work began with the first day of outpost duty, when messages were exchanged between the Commanding General and a staff officer at Division Headquarters a mile or more away. On the second day of this work no use was found for them. Tuesday, Oct. 1, a part of the command was sent on a foraging expedition, the rest being disposed in such a manner as to guard against flank attacks by the enemy on the foragers' line of retreat. The various commands in this manoeuvre covered a scope of country perhaps eight miles square.

Signalmen, having been detailed to accompany each command, succeeded fairly well in keeping up communication between them and the Commanding General from a central locality. Heliograph stations were also located and made considerable use of on this occasion. Several miscarriages of design occurred during the day, not occasioned by any inherent unfitness of signaling for the purpose then in view, however, as it was seen, after the manoeuvre was over, how, by different instructions to, and dispositions of the operators, the mishaps might have been prevented.

On the first day of contact signalmen with the cavalry advance succeeded in establishing communication with the infantry reserve coming up in rear. No further use was made of them. Early in the morning of the second day of contact, operators were sent to the 7th Cavalry camp and others stationed near the camp of the 5th Cavalry, where a heliograph station was also established. Between these stations communication was admirably kept up and efficient service rendered. One battalion of the cavalry was sent in advance and came in contact with an enemy about three miles from camp. I accompanied this force, taking with me signalmen and heliograph operators. Although the effort was made with both parties, success in opening communication with the rear by signals from a position (immediately behind our line) selected after the attack had begun, was sufficiently tardy to have given an enemy considerable advantage over troops whose movements depended on messages thus received. This was by far the most urgent need there had been for prompt service.

When seeking to assign causes for the failure, I am inclined to become comprehensive and think it was everything. Some of them would possibly have not existed had the signal officer and operators possessed more experience. Others on the contrary were of such a nature as would be liable to happen to any one and cannot be avoided under any conditions.

I am led to think by my limited experience here and elsewhere with signaling that its practicable and reliable use is confined to that from permanent or semi-permanent stations, which there is plenty of time to establish, and especially where they are so far apart as to take a mounted man a considerable time to traverse the distance between. There are sufficient conditions liable to exist and interfere with the success of signaling, to, in my opinion, destroy confidence in its reliability on the field of battle where distances are not so great as a rule that mounted men cannot be used to advantage, and where certainty of delivery within a time that can be definitely approximated is of the greatest importance.

Some use was made of the signalmen in transmitting messages between the various camps of the command. Night signaling with torches was practiced but not made any use of. Owing to the very recent adoption of the code now in use (American Morse adopted latter part of June) to field service and, it is presumed, to other causes, men qualified to signal could not be found in the majority of organizations of the command. Those obtained were not all well qualified.

The probability of obtaining better would have been greater had there been more organizations to select from, as will likely be the case in any succeeding year.

The memorandum attached exhibits the state of instruction existing in each command in camp as nearly as it could be ascertained.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. F. BELL,  
2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry, Signal Officer.

State of instruction in signaling according to the new code, in the various commands at Camp Schofield, ascertained by inquiry in the camps in question:

7th Cavalry Battalion from Fort Sill—No instruction.

7th Cavalry Troops from Fort Riley—Well instructed, 75 per cent. of instructed qualified.

5th Cavalry—No instruction.

18th Infantry—All companies instructed some;



except G and K. Two well instructed. Small percentage qualified.

13th Infantry, Co. H—One man, fairly instructed.  
13th Infantry, Co. F—Three men, not very well instructed, two lessons each.

13th Infantry, Co. I—Two men, not very proficient.

13th Infantry, Co. E—Four men, fairly well instructed.

10th Infantry, Co. E—Four men, not very well instructed.

7th Infantry, Co. D—One man, fairly instructed.

Artillery—No instruction.

#### HOW TO FIGHT A BATTLE.

True courage and true wisdom consist alone in calculating danger in its utmost extent, in foreseeing and preparing for the worst that may happen.—*Pasley.*

A battle ought never to be fought while there is good reason to believe that delay will render the chances still greater in one's favor; and a battle ought to be fought as soon as practicable when there is good reason to believe that time, with the advantages and disadvantages it is bringing, is on the whole augmenting the enemy's chances, and that it will continue to do so.—*Yates.*

A battle, the most costly and decisive drama in the world, lasts but a few hours, its various phenomena, therefore, succeed each other with incalculable rapidity. The combinations which influence it must be characterized by a prompt decision and sudden inspiration.—*Lendy.*

The stroke of an army in battle, when its grand attack has developed itself, and the declaiming moment sounds, should have an analogy with the stroke of a mighty wave, which, having struck the opposing stranded ships in pieces, seems as yet not contented with its victory, but still rolls on to overwhelm and surge around the fragments.—*Yates.*

There is in all battles a moment when every weapon, every man, every combination of force that can be brought to bear, is to be brought into full and rapid action, in order to obtain and insure the victory.—*Yates.*

There are some battles \* which claim our attention, independently of the moral worth of the combatants, on account of their enduring importance, and by reason of the practical influence on our own social and political condition, which we can trace up to the results of these engagements. They have for us an abiding and actual interest, both while we investigate the chain of causes and effects by which they have helped to make us what we are, and also while we speculate on what we probably should have been, if any one of those battles had come to a different termination.—*Creasy.*

#### HOW LOSSES IN BATTLES INCREASE.

At the battle of Ligny, both victors and vanquished suffered a loss of over 25 per cent. of their total numbers, in an action which lasted from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. approximately. That implies that at the end of the day some 50,000 killed and wounded covered the area on which the fighting took place. Let us compare this battle, one of the bloodiest that certainly not the bloodiest of the many that took place during the Napoleonic era, with the very bloodiest fighting of all which has occurred since the introduction of the breech-loader, and between the same nations, an essential factor to be borne in mind: we allude to the battle of Vionville. In this action, which began at 9 a. m. and lasted till late into the night, 58,000 Germans of all arms fought against 95,000 French—and lost, the Germans 22 per cent., the French 18 per cent. of their strength. In these figures the troops present on the field but not engaged are included, whereas at Ligny practically all the men on the ground were on both sides brought into action. Now, the real strain on the discipline and endurance of the troops depends on the rapidity with which the losses are suffered, with the closeness with which the dead and wounded lie, and with the ghastly nature of the wounds inflicted. At Ligny the losses could only be inflicted during the short space of time in which the attacking troops were passing over the narrow stretch of fire-swept ground, a stretch barely one-tenth the width of that the Germans had to cross at Vionville. Almost the whole of the loss was suffered on an area about two miles long and barely a quarter of a mile broad. In other words, some 50,000 dead and dying were piled together on half a square mile of ground; whereas at Vionville the dead and dying were distributed over an area eight miles by two, and these men were killed mostly by small bore rifle bullets or fragments of shell, instead of being mowed down by solid shot and 14-lb. balls. But the strain on the troops is ultimately produced by the horror of what the men see around them. There can be no doubt that the field of Ligny was a far more vivid presentation of hell upon earth than any of the fights of the last war. Yet the steady old shoulder-to-shoulder discipline stood it on both sides, for neither was demoralized at the close of the day, whereas both French and Germans had about reached the end of their tether as night fell on August 16.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

#### ARTISTIC TIN SOLDIERS.

GREAT artistic excellence has been reached in Europe in the manufacture of tin soldiers. A German military officer has found it possible to represent military operations on a large scale by their means. He has collected 35,000 tin soldiers, belonging to every branch of the service and completely equipped, and has displayed them on a platform in the Kempton Barracks, to illustrate a siege conducted in accordance with the best teaching of modern tactics. The scenery and other appurtenances have all been supplied by toys in common use, and the picture is said to be marvellously perfect. A French garrison, of course, occupies the fortress, and naturally is compelled to surrender.—*Montreal Star.*

(From the London Truth.)

#### HOW THEY HONOR THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

AN interesting record was published the other day of the present whereabouts of the survivors of Balaklava. The list is too long for reproduction here, but the following samples will convey a very good idea of it:

Private Brennan, 17th Lancers, in a London work-house.

Private Marshall, 17th Lancers, disabled and in extreme want.

Private Smith, 17th Lancers, cripple, in the Strand Union Workhouse.

Private Cooper, 13th Hussars, sweeping roads for Kensington V-street.

Trumpeter Donoghue, 8th Light Dragoons, living on charity.

Private Rogers, 8th Light Dragoons, in Withington Workhouse.

There are some two-and-twenty names altogether, all with a very similar statement attached to them. Two only are in Chelsea Hospital. We seem to have adopted a singular mode of obeying the Laureate's injunction to

"Honor the Light Brigade,  
Noble Six Hundred!"

(From Youth's Companion.)

#### ON A FRIENDLY FOOTING.

AMONG the officers of the Northern Army of the Civil War no one was gruffer, braver, or more beloved by his men than General Stannard, who commanded a Vermont brigade. He was always enraged by any attempt of the men whom he commanded to steal, or "forage," as they called it, on private property. A private, named Hicks, on the march to Gettysburg, remarked, chuckling, to a companion that there was "nothing 'stuck up' about old Stannard. He was not ashamed to converse sociably with a private."

"Has he been talking to you? What did he say?"

"Told me that if I didn't get out of them cherry trees he'd kill me."

#### "WE'LL HAVE NO MORE MARRIAGES."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENERAL MERRITT's recent orders in regard to enlisted men sleeping out of barracks may seem harsh, but no one can say it is not strictly in accord with proper discipline. The fact is—and this may seem harsh, but it is right—there are too many married men in the Army, and too much recognition of their presence by post and company commanders. When this shall cease, and the War Department should see that it does cease, a better state of things will soon ensue. There are plenty of orders on all conceivable subjects, and plenty of violation of them, too. Who is responsible?

IXION.

#### ESTIMATE FOR DEFICIENCIES.

AMONG the estimates to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1890, and prior years, recently submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, are amounts from the Secretary of War aggregating \$338,503, and from the Navy aggregating \$1,147,213. The more important of these are for the Army:

Mileage to Army officers for time already performed, \$11,436; furniture, etc., for instruction of enlisted men; table ware, mess furniture, kitchen utensils, garden, and agricultural implements for post gardens, \$90,000; Army transportation, \$36,300; steam-heating apparatus, Army and Navy Hospital, \$2,000; expenses of Mississippi River Commission, \$15,625; expenses of Signal Service, \$14,140; for continuing publication of Rebellion Records, \$54,000.

#### For the Navy:

Printing and binding, \$23,000; payments under Cook, Mullan, and Baker decisions for 1888 and 1889, \$24,000; for transportation and other expenses of Samoan disaster, \$45,258; equipment of vessels current fiscal year, \$200,000; bill due for coal, etc., \$45,283; deficiency for navigation supplies, \$25,000; completion of repairs to Lancaster, \$83,033; Monongahela, \$5,103; Nipsic, \$3,000; stores for Charleston and Baltimore, \$4,000; San Francisco, \$3,000; Philadelphia, \$45,240; Concord and Bennington, \$28,550; Newark, \$44,880; for fitting out the Constellation, Portsmouth, and Jamestown, for summer cruise, \$10,000; repairs to vessels abroad, \$35,000; deficiencies in Marine Corps, \$20,132.

#### THERE SHALL BE LIGHT!

JUST when the funeral services, that closed the tragedy in Secretary Tracy's family, were overwhelming all with their gloom and sadness, a sudden beam of sunshine slanted through the window, and touched the flower-crowned casket, like a beam of hope from God's heaven of compassion and pity.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Out of the mansion, with softened tread,  
They have borne the honored and precious dead;  
While the heart of the people lingered there  
In the calm that breathes a whispered prayer,  
For the touch of we  
Binds the whole world in its conquering throes.

In the room where safety's gleeful call,  
And melodious music was wont to fall,  
Were a quiet hush, and a softened sound,  
As the many mourners, gathered round,  
While tender and low  
Fell the words of scripture to soothe their woe.

Peaceful they lay in their flower-crowned rest,  
Lilies and palms on each quiet breast;  
Mother and daughter—together they passed  
Into death's mystery—soundless and vast,  
And the cry goes out:  
The pitiful cry of anguish and doubt!

When suddenly, into the perfumed room  
A flood of sunshine burst on the gloom  
And touched the lilies, so dazlingly white,  
And the choristers' faces, with beaming light,  
Till they seemed, at best,  
Like cherubs, singing of peace and rest.

Peace that whispered: "Abide with me,  
To you it is darkness; you cannot see,  
And humanity questions, but I understand;  
Though the blow be heavy, it is God's hand;  
After the night  
Of sadness and sorrow, there shall be light."

ANITA B. PATTEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1890.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, publish a volume by Judge Sanford M. Green, late of the Michigan Bench, on *Crime, Its Nature, Causes, Treatment, and Prevention*. It is the presentation in more enduring form of ideas on this subject heretofore communicated in instructions given to juries in criminal cases. These ideas are based upon the theory of moral disease, the jury being regarded as a council of physicians called in to diagnose the case, and prescribe the treatment, which the learned judge thinks should assimilate to that provided for the insane. This is very well as a theory to please juries with. It seems to us to ignore the fact that what are known as crimes are very largely offences against artificial rights, and those who may be the originals of one age may be the saints of another. Moses, the law-giver of the Jews, hid the slain Egyptian in the sand of the desert that he might escape the penalty of the outraged law. David gathered into his cave of Adullam all the refugees and vagabonds who were in hiding from justice and with them organized a rebellion. Christ and most of the Apostles were offenders against the law under which they lived, or were held to be so. It was the fortune of war alone that gave to Arnold instead of Washington the position of the arch traitor in American history—and so on to the end of the chapter. It is proper to punish offences against the law, whatever the law be, but it is dangerous to proclaim the doctrine that offenders are insane. Insanity is a perversion of the mental faculties that leads its victim to do, when under its influence, what he would not do in the normal condition of his mind. Its test is the contrast of the man with himself; not with some one else, or with some general judgment in the community as to what is proper. Is a man wronged, he seeks revenge, and it is only when his quest takes him outside of the law that he becomes a criminal. The men who gratify their lust or their avarice in opposition to the law are no more insane than those who keep within its limitations and sit in judgment upon those less crazy. The law already recognizes the fact that there are criminal acts resulting from insanity, and it is quite liberal enough as it is in providing an excuse for them.

The interesting fact is announced by Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons that they have acquired from Mr. Henry M. Stanley all the American rights for his personal narrative of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. Prior to the appearance of the complete work, *Scribner's Magazine* will publish an article upon his last journey by Mr. Stanley. It will be illustrated and is certain to be as important a contribution as any that has ever appeared in an American magazine.

Arthur L. Wagner, 1st lieutenant, 6th U. S. Infantry, Assistant Instructor in the Art of War at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, has published at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a study of *The Campaign of Königgrätz*, in the light of the American Civil War. It is in substance a lecture given at the school which was received so kindly as to suggest its presentation in a form for more general distribution. Maps of Germany, of Königgrätz to the Danube, of the Valley of the Maine and Meuse, and charts of position illustrate the volume. Lt. Wagner's study illustrates the position he assumes that at the close of the War of Secession, the art of war had reached a higher development in America than it attained in Europe in 1866, and in some respects, higher than it reached in 1870. He ascribes the Austrian failure to the neglect of the Austrian generals to watch the development in the art of war on our side of the Atlantic. None of our "political generals" equalled Prince Charles or Prince Alexander in genius for blundering. The want of harmony between the allied generals opened the way to success for the Germans in spite of their own blundering. Their success was due solely to the greater blundering of their opponents. We commend this little volume to all students of the art of war.

David A. Wells's latest work, "*Recent Economic Changes, and their effect on the production and distribution of wealth and the well-being of society*," is a most valuable compilation of statistics set forth to illustrate certain philosophical theories. But unlike the old order of reasoner, Mr. Wells educates his theories from his facts and not his facts from his theories. His work is composed in the main of articles contributed to various periodicals, but he has revised them and added information bringing them down to the latest date. The facts here gathered together, and presented with the skill of a master hand, throw a flood of light upon the much-disputed question of the causes of the industrial and social changes and accompanying disturbances which have especially characterized the last fifteen or twenty years of the world's history.

Henri Charles-Lavazelle, Paris and Limoges, France, publishes in a quarto volume, *Historique du 1st Régiment de Pontonniers*, par le Capitaine Cazot d'Après les archives du corps, celles du dépôt de la guerre et autres documents. Also, *Topographie, Cours de Saint Maixent*, par Emile Esparaudieu, lieutenant au 17e de ligne, professeur adjoint de topographie et de géographie à l'Ecole militaire d'infanterie. A large number of diagrams and maps illustrate this elementary treatise in the study of topography. It is divided into ten lessons, the last of which is devoted to reconnaissances.

The late Gen. Gordon's Chinese journals have been edited by one of Gordon's several biographers, Egmont Hake, and will be published soon in London, in two volumes.

*The Pastor's Daughter* is the title of the last of the stories of German domestic life by W. Heimbürg, translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis, and published, with photo-engraving illustrations, by Worthington and Co., 747 Broadway, New York. A portrait of the authoress is given as a frontispiece.

The *Home Journal*, which has been a household favorite for nearly half a century, has taken a fresh draught from the fountain of youth and donned a more modern dress, appearing now as a weekly of eight pages instead of four pages as heretofore. It is as fresh looking as a rose in her teens and as charming in appearance, with its handsome paper, clear type and excellent printing. Under the efficient management of Mr. Morris Phillips, it bids fair to long maintain its old time prestige.